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The Bombay Chronicle

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12

VOL. XIX NO. 37. BOMBAY FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHARP CLEAVAGE BETWEEN CONGRESSMEN & R. T. C. KNIGHTS

Gandhiji Coners With Commercial Mgnates From Bombay

NO DECISION YET AT ANAND BHAVAN CONFERENCE

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 12.

Bhavan just now pro- sombre setting for the dis- which are in progress be- he members of the Work- mittee and the three de- to the Round Table Con- who are making an ef- secure a calm atmosphere continuation of the work London. With the arri- y of Mr. Jayakar and Sastri and five members Working Committee, these s have entered a fresh

ROACHMENT POSSIBLE

ve and halting efforts de to make use of some hours' travel by the n from Bombay to Alla- establish a contact be- Jayakar on the one Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel attabhi Sitaramayya on The result has only ake the differences more fined. In fact, it seems st taken for granted by of the Congress leads scheme evolve at the le Confere will not d at all In any case, this section of Con- h a discussion would he face of the unsa- ly given by the Vice- tma Gandhi's letter n enquiry into the e police. The only h they think is worth nd is likely to be uring the next few ner a truce should be rder to help the pro- e further work of the e Conference in India.

S POINT OF VIEW.

ar, Sir T. B. Sapru astri, however, are dog- tinuing their efforts to the Congress that the of the country at this emand its cooperation ther work of the Round ference. They have, erstood, taken their the definite understand- d at in London that the utlined by the Confer- t by any means com- they are urging the Committee to throw in weight on the side of are working for as full ernment as possible. er point out, how even ards can, by discussion, according to Indian The Congress leaders work of these conten- eclaring that they see India that the discus- greements at the Con- ve produced any effect vernments, Provincial l. The authorities ue to act, as if the t is and will remain e Conference. Surely, essmen argue, if the of the country is ss into popular hands. h of the Administra- have felt it by now show no sign of a e attitude of the Po- r Departments. There in points which each and the next few ow I ow this conflict olves itself.—A. P.

With Commercial Magnates

—:o:—

LLAHABAD, Feb. 12.

point of Congressmen ce to the demand for the conduct of the adually being more fined. Their reason on an inquiry before nt on the broader attempted, is. it is ed on moral grounds, n getting complete control of the Services. European and Indian, an inquiry was held esulting possibly in dismissals nd other forms of punishment, would look like vindictiveness. nd Congressmen would prefer at the present administration onducted an inquiry.

GANDHIJI CONFERS WITH COMMERCIAL MAGNATES.

Mahatma Gandhi meanwhile busy making himself acquaint- with the opinion of the com- ercial classes on the financial feguards in the proposed con- sution. Sir Purshottamdas akurdas and Mr. Walchand achand are here in this con- ntion. The latter this morn- in explained to Gandhiji at ength what modifications of saguards are necessary to make th acceptable to Indian com- mercial opinion. It is under- stood that he stressed "inter alia" thnecessity of a declaration of equ rights for European and In n commerce in India.—A. P.

NO DIVISION IN WORKING COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

Pt. Malaviya Contradicts Press Report

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 11.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya informs the Press that the statement in the "Pioneer" that there was "heated discussion" in the informal meeting of the members of the Congress Working Committee, and that "Pandit Modan Mohan Malaviya employed all his weight and powers of persuasion in favour of the Congress giving up its present attitude and that he was supported among others by Dr. Ansari and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu" is incorrect and misleading. He says there has been no disagreement among the members at the Working Committee so far. Their deliberations are still going on.—A. P.

FIRING UNDER WHITE FLAG

—:o:—

Complaint Against R. T. C. Delegates.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 10.

Some of the Congress leaders have expressed the feeling that Table Conference, having asked the leading delegates to the Round for and obtained suspension of the Working Committee's judgment on the Premier's declaration should not have issued their own manifesto. In spite of this the members have given the fuliest hearing to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and have also invited the Rt. Hon. V. S. S. Sastri and Mr. M. R. Jayakar to confer with them before making up their mind finally.

There is a general agreement and effort on the part of the members of the Working Committee who are assembled here that the truce terms should be reduced to the barest minimum. At the same time, they desire to make their position regarding the constitution unequivocal so that there may be no disappointments on either side, arising out of want of correct understanding of each other's position. There is also a desire that the period of suspense should be over as soon as possible.—"Leader".

RELEASE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

(From A Correspondent).

URAN, Feb. 11.

That Gandhiji's terms to Government should be considered sympathetically with a view to arriving at a settlement is the purport of a telegram sent to the Viceroy by Mr. R. J. Tungekar on behalf of the merchants of Uran. The message also pleads for the release of non-violent political prisoners.

The telegram ends thus:—

"Convene another conference of Congress and other leaders with MacDonald, Benn and Lord Sankey."

MOVE FOR IRWIN-GANDHI MEETING

—:o:—

Jayakar & Sapru Confer With Malaviyaji

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 12.

The Members of the Working Committee who arrived here in the course of yesterday, have been engrossed in discussion of the situation in the light of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's explanations. So fully absorbed in earnest conversations have they been that even the formal visit of condolence to Mrs. Motilal Nehru was not thought of till past mid-day, when members rose after one hour's informal discussion among themselves.

Conversations have not been confined to Anand Bhuvan alone. At the same time, Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru were conferring with Pandit Malaviya at his residence. This afternoon the case of the Round Table Conference delegates will be presented once again to members of the Working Committee by Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri.

CONGRESS KEEN ON INQUIRY.

The position so far is too indeterminate to permit of any conclusion, but it is now beyond doubt that the terms of the resolutions which have been already passed by the Working Committee with the late Pandit Motilal's personal advice and whose publication has been withheld at the special request of the three peace-makers, will be altered beyond recognition, but along what lines is more than can be defined at present. Congress opinion, however, appears to be hardening on the question of enquiry into the conduct of the police. While the Viceroy's reply with regard to this is considered unsatisfactory by members, it is believed that it does not entirely close the door for all time.

BRINGING ABOUT IRWIN-GANDHI MEETING.

The feeling is said to be present in the mind of the Round Table Conference Delegates who are here that it is not altogether impossible for an enquiry of the kind demanded by the Working Committee to be instituted later, as for instance, after an agreement with regard to the Congress co-operation with further stages of the work of the Round Table Conference, has been reached. It seems to be the conviction of at least one of the Round Table Conference delegates that this and other points which now seem so menacingly insurmountable will vanish if a Gandhi-Irwin meeting can be arranged. It is quite possible that the three Round Table Conference delegates when, as is regarded almost certain, they meet the Viceroy after conversations with the Working Committee, will urge for a personal meeting between Lord Irwin and Mahatma Gandhi.

A local newspaper even suggests that Mr. MacDonald should invite Mahatma Gandhi for a similar personal talk. The suggestion evoked a humorous sally from Mrs. Naidu who remarked that Mr. MacDonald had better send Mahatma Gandhi a pair of good warm blankets first to keep out London's cold.—A. P.

10 PERCENT REDUCTION IN MINISTER'S SALARIES

—:o:—

Will Bombay Copy ?

LONDON, Feb. 12.

It is reported that Cabinet Members have agreed to ten per cent reduction in their salaries—Reuter.

POLICE EXCESSES ON BOSE'S PROCESSION

—:o:—

Adjournment Motion In Bengal Council

HOME MEMBER'S FUTILE PLEADINGS

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

The Bengal Council granted leave to Maulvi Jalaluddin Hashemi to move adjournment of the business of the Council to discuss "high-handedness of poice in having made 'lathi' charges and assaults on peaceful and unarmed procession headed by Mayor of Calcutta, Sjt. Subhas Bose on afternoon of January 26. The motion will be discussed to-morrow. After interpellations the Home Member asked the House to refuse leave as the occurrence took place a fortnight ago and "Independence Day" being an annual event could not be celebrated before 11½ months again. He suggested that proper time for the House to discuss the matter would be when police grant came up before the Council for discussion. The House however gave consent to the motion.

POSSESSING FIREARMS

—:o:—

SENTENCES PRONOUNCED BY CALCUTTA TRIBUNAL

(From Our Corresponden.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

Sentences of one years' rigorous imprisonment were passed by the Special Tribunal upon Chunilal Mookerjee, Subodhendu Dasgupta and Moni Sen on charges of conspiracy to possess firearms. Mookerjee was awarded an additional 12 months sentence on a charge of possessing revolver without licence. Sen was a pleader practising at Patna while Dasgupta was a law student resident in Bihar.

—:o:—

Indians Cilebrate Andrews' Birthday

CAPETOWN, Feb. 12.

Mr. C. F. Andrew's sixtyfirst birthday is being celebrated by the Indian community all over Union to-day. Congratulatory gathering will be held at Cape Town this evening.—Reuter.

SCHOOL BOYS JAILED

—:o:—

High Court Castigates Magistrate

CALCUTTA, Feb 12.

Justice Lort-Williams and S. K. Ghose upheld the conviction of Bhabaranjan Ganguli and five others, convicted by the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri on charges of conspiracy and sedition but reduced their sentences to the period already undergone. In their judgment thus observed: It appeared that the appellants were little more than school-boys and were engaged in Students' Conference with the object of receiving guests. In heated exuberance of the moment, they made speeches and cries which, it was impossible to say were not likely to cause disaffection against the Government. But it was a pity that some other form of punishment could not be devised which would be acceptable to the public and which would obviate such people going to prison. In their opinion it would be much better if in offences of this sort boys could be punished in some manner other than imprisonment.—A. P. Special.

War Memorial Arch In New Delhi

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

Amidst most impressive scenes the ceremony of the opening of Indian War Memorial Arch in New Delhi was performed this afternoon. The Viceroy speaking on the occasion said, "The Memorial before us is the seal of India's homage to her sons who in the ranks of a brave company from all the four quarters of the Empire gave their lives during the Great War.—A. P.

ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS AT AKOLA.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

AKOLA, Feb. 12.

Sjt. Sawalaram Gawande, a student of Saraswati Mandir was arrested yesterday under Section 117. Sjt. Bansilal Agarwal of Kelwili and four of his co-workers were sentenced to six months' R. I. under the same section. Mrs. Gangubai Bapat's health is improving.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE, "A CONSPIRACY AGAINST MASSES"

—:o:—

Bombay Worker's Demand Release Of Meerut Prisoners

T. U. CONGRESS MUST HAVE A VOICE IN SHAPING FUTURE CONSTITUTION

Speeches condemning the R. T. C. proposals and characterising them as agreement between British Imperialism and Indian Princes and the Upper Classes to further exploit the masses, were delivered at a meeting held under the auspices of several Trade Unions in the city on Thursday evening at Blavatsky Lodge. Mr. G. L. Kandalkar, President of the Girni Kamgar Union presided.

"A MONSTROUS CONSPIRACY."

In his opening speech Mr. Kandalkar declared that the R. T. C. was a monstrous conspiracy against the Indian masses. Those Indians who went to London in open defiance of the country's wish joined hands with the Imperialist and the decision arrived at would help to continue the exploitation of the masses by the Imperialist Government and the capitalists. He regretted that the Working Committee of the Congress succumbed to the plea of the Round Table Knights and withheld the publication of its resolution.

WON'T SATISFY MASSES.

The speaker further declared that the London proposals would not satisfy the Indian masses as there was no chance of their lot being improved by the form of Government that was now being discussed. The acceptance of those proposals in the opinion of the speaker would be a grave betrayal of those thousands of patriots who went to jail and sacrificed in other ways for the country's freedom.

SWARAJ THEY WANT.

Giving the standard of Swaraj the speaker said it must mean the freedom of the peasantry from the grinding burden of Imperialist tribute, rudal levies and usurious indebtedness, the guarantee of a human existence to workers and, political rights which would enable them to defend and further their interests and make a provision for their cultural progress.

CONTINUE STRUGGLE FOR NATIONAL FREEDOM.

Concluding the speaker said: "The workers and peasants must fight to the finish. They have nothing to lose but their chains. Sanctioned and supported by the Indian upper classes, imperialist domination will not be any less unbearable. Indeed, burden of exploitation will increase. So, they must continue the struggle for national freedom. He calls upon the rank and file of the Congress not to have illusions not to be deceived, but to join hands with us in the historic mission to work out our common salvation."

REJECT R. T. C. PROPOSALS.

Mr. V. S. Joshi moved the following resolution:

'This meeting emphatically condemns the proposals of the R. T. C. as an agreement between British Imperialism and Indian Princes and the upper classes to further exploit the Indian masses, thus depriving them of their inherent rights to have freedom and to enjoy the the fruits of their toil. This meeting, therefore, calls upon the Indian National Congress to reject the proposals."

Speaking on the resolution the

(Continued on page 5.)

"BURMA OUTHOUSE OF BRITISH IMPERIALISM"

—:o:—

"Associations Banned Because They Opposed Separation"

ASSEMBLY ASSERTS ITSELF

PRESIDENT'S CASTING VOTE SAVES GOVERNMENT

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

Though Delhi is a far off cry from Burma, the Legislative Assembly asserted itself against the action of Burma Government in declaring the General Council of Burmese Association as unlawful. The occasion was provided by a young elected member from Burma, Mr. Tun Aung, who was heard with attention, both for the manner and matter of his speech. He was sworn in only yesterday and within a few hours of his noticing a press report of Burma Government's order under the Criminal Law Amendment Act declaring as unlawful what he called: "Our Provincial National Congress."

He tabled an adjournment motion. Sir James Crerar thought the Assembly would be indifferent to the affairs of a far-off province, but he had miscalculated, for more than the requisite strength was available, for discussion of what Sir Harisingh Gour called a momentous issue. Speaking in faultless English Mr. Tun Aung, the only elected member from Burma, present ascribed the action of Sir Charles Innes to his disappointment at not having been able to effect immediate separation of Burma, because of obstruction by the General Council of Burmese Association and so by connecting one or two members of it to the recent Burmese rebellion declared it as unlawful.

WHAT WOULD HAPPEN AFTERWARDS.

The House cheered him when he declared: "This is a foretaste of what would be the fate of Burma if she is separated from India" and all parties readily joined in sympathy with Burma. Sir Harisingh Gour gave a good lead from the Nationalist Benches, which was followed ably by Sir Abdur Rahim and Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, all of whom stressed the point that if Burma Government found any member of Burmese Association they should have tried him under the ordinary law or even deported him but there was absolutely no justification for declaring the entire organisation as unlawful and thereby kill all political agitation and still the voice of those who are against the separation of Burma from India.

AN UGLY PROPAGANDIST.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer added heat to the debate when in excited tones he described Sir Charles Innes as an "ugly propagandist."

On the Government Benches Sir James Crerar, Mr. Baum, official Member from Burma and Sir George Rainy intervened to make out that the members of the Association were really connected with rebel activities and unless Burma Government had taken this action the situation might have been worse.

NOT CONVINCED.

Non-official benches were not convinced and this was proved by the fact that even though three or four Muslim members remained neutral, in spite of the persuasions of the Official Whip, 42 members stood for the censure motion and Government could not obtain more than two elected votes in addition to their usual nominated members' strength.

But as this resulted in a tie there were tremendous cheering on both sides, each thereby claiming the President's casting vote.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah cast it in favour of 'status quo' that is Government side, an interpretation which is being questioned by some. The debate has shown intense feeling against Burma Government action and is a guarantee that if the Burmese representatives truly voice the feelings of the people of Burma, the Assembly will not be found wanting in lending support to people of that far-off Province. Mr. Tun Aung expressed to me his satisfaction at the Assembly's manful stand.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

The Assembly met to-day to discuss non-official resolutions.

The President said that Mr. Tun Aung, member from Burma, had given notice of an adjournment motion to discuss the Burma Government's order declaring as unlawful the General Council of the Burma Association under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Sir James Crerar objected to the motion and said that the Burma Council was meeting to-day and was the proper forum for a discussion on the subject. A debate here would serve no purpose.

However, as over 25 members supported the motion for adjournment, the discussion has been fixed for four o'clock this afternoon.

GOVERNMENT DISCUSSES GHEE!

Dr. Dalal opposing the resolution said that vegetable products were not injurious to health, but had considerable food value. He suggested that the solution lay in analysing a sample of ghee and penalising adulteration.

Yamin Khan felt that the evil could not be coped with by the suggestion Dr. Dalal had made, as petty dealers coming to town from the villages were always on the move from one place to another. The object of the resolution was to stop fraud on the public.

Rai Sahib Harbilas Sarda said that the matter deeply affected the public and it was high time Government took action to safeguard the interests of the consumers.

"MATTER FOR LOCAL GOVT."

Sir George Rainy said that Government had never given any undertaking to the House to impose a duty on vegetable ghee or to introduce legislation. Government for the present could not accept the resolution, as they did not regard it right or proper to impose duty on an article which was perfectly uninjurious to health and had a definite food value and which also assisted the poor man to reduce his budget.

The resolution was pressed to a division and was carried by 58 votes to 39.

The Assembly then adjourned till 2/30 to discuss Mr. Tun Aung's adjournment motion.

BANNED BURMESE ASSOCIATION.

Moving his adjournment motion Mr. Tun Aung said the General Council of Burmese Association was one of the pioneer political associations in existence for the past decade. It had been against seeking election to the Councils and had been working from outside on constitutional lines. During its working it split up into three parties. Now it had been declared unlawful under the Ordinance. This Association had agitated in the Province against the separation of Burma as that would not be beneficial to the province. The Association was thus similar to the Indian National Congress except that it did not go to great extremes. The Burma Government had justified their action in a communique, but how did they reconcile this with their previous statement that the rebellion in Tharrawady dy was due to economic distress.

INDIA REPEATED IN BURMA."

He continued "The fact of the matter is that the Association is primarily responsible for the delay in the dismissal of the question of separation in England because of certain frantic messages

(Continued on page 5.)

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JA 2464

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FOR SALE—ENGLISH INCUBATOR with Brooder-house for 150 Eggs. very easy to work by Kerosine Oil. 100 per cent. sure. With Book of all the information about Poultry Farm. P. B. MEHTA. 11, 61, Meadows Street.
T R4336.

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IF YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY—Consult Prof. SHROFF, New York Cotton Specialist. One Sure Closing Figure given daily. Correct results last week. Scheme to earn Rs. 750 monthly explained. "Pigeon Stand", near G. P. O. S. Mint Road, Bombay.
P R4310

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INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, LONDON—Graduateship and Associated Membership Examination will be held at Bombay on 1st, 2nd and 3rd July, 1931. Syllabus: Three Annas. Application form: Two Annas. Entries registered upto 31st March, 1931. Apply: R. V. SABNIS, Univeristy Library, BOMBAY.
M 2502.

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(In Liquidation).

PURSUANT to the Court's Order, dated 3rd February, 1931, the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company will put up for sale by Auction the following Cinematograph Films, etc., free from incumbrances in two lots on THURSDAY, the 19th day of February, 1931, at 3-30 p.m. at his office at 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

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(1) "The Wages of Virtue" (Satano-Mad).
(2) "Kindred of the Dust" (Soneri-Khanjar).
(3) "The Laughing Cavalier" (Daku-ke-Dilber.)
(4) "The Rose of Komelner" (Komelner-ni-Kusum).

LOT NO. II.
(1) "The Ace of Swords" (Talvarka-Pani).
(2) "The Princess" (Rajkumari) together with the original negatives and various positive copies and the copy right and performing rights therein and thereof and posters, booklets and other advertisement materials thereof.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1931.

H. H. WADIA,
2484 Official Liquidator.

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SHARE SCRIP No. 49964 for 25 Shares Nos. 42596 to 42620 in the Union Bank of India, Ltd., in the name of Mr. Narsinh Jadavji, is LOST or MISLAID. Anybody having any claim against it should intimate to the above Bank, within one month from this day, after which duplicate will be issued.

(Sd.) NARSINH JADAVJI.
Bombay, 12th February, 1931.
4330

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER, Utilisation Division, Bareilly, is prepared to supply any information concerning sal and other timbers from the U. P. Government Forests.
2522

Tender.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the Work of Excavating earth, murum and rock of Golanji Hill including blasting and filling in the portion of Parel Tank and a temporary passage between Parel Tank Road and Golanji Hill Road and a portion of roadway at Bandra Causeway with the excavated stuff, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of February, 1931.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specifications, etc., will be issued on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 per form to any one deputed to receive them by the Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Works, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 12th February, 1931.
2524

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Public Auction Sale, held on the 5th day of February, 1931, by Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co., Auctioneers, at the premises under instructions from Lakhmidas Chanda Ramji, the Mortgagee of the undermentioned property in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 17th day of November, 1925, and Further Charge, dated the 19th day of January, 1929, and made between Karsondas Mowji of the one part and the said Lakhmidas Chanda Ramji of the other part, our clients were the highest bidders and declared the Purchasers of the undermentioned property.

Any person or persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in, to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, sale, lease, lien, possession, mortgage or otherwise howsoever, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without any reference to such claim or demand (if any) as may not have been received before the expiry of the above time and the same shall be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 299 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 717, New No. 6432, Old Survey No. 510 and New Survey No. 2581 and Cadastral Survey No. 333 of Mandvi Division together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 1350, 1353, Street Nos. 106, 108 and 108A, all which premises are situate at Kazi Syed Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the Public Road, on or towards the West by the passage for halalkore partly belonging to Dada Israel and partly belonging to the said premises, on or towards the North by the house of Dhunji Ebji and on or towards the South of the house of Poonjiaji Cowasji.

Dated this 11th day of February, 1931.

DABHOLKER & JESHRAM,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
2519

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of debts belonging to Bai LAKSHUMIBAI, widow of Kallianji Cooverji and daughter of Dayaram Vyas, late of Cutch Mandvi, Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

MOTILAL JESTARAM THAKAR, of Nulhauty in Bangal, Hindu Inhabitant, temporarily residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay . Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, KNIGHT Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Second day of February, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty first and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

H. A VAKIL

2nd day of February, 1931.
Messrs. MEHTA LALJEE & CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
2523

Auction Sales.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE ON TRAM LINES, OPPOSITE ALSI PATIA, KALBADEVI ROAD.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for Messrs. Parshottam Dayaram and Bhikhalal Dayaram, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Motibai widow of Mangaldas Lalbhai Damania, the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 31st March, 1920 and assigned by the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated 31st March 1930, made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned immoveable property on FRIDAY, the 13th February, 1931, at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) on the premises.

ALL that piece of Pension and Tax Land with dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Kalbadevi Street in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay registered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5815, Street Nos. 380-382, containing 81-1/9 square yards including one moiety of the partition walls on the North and South sides of the said dwelling house registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 61, New No. 592, Old Survey No. 61 and New Survey No. 502 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1685 of Bhuleshwar Division and which Premises are bounded: On the East by the Public Road called Kalbadevi Road; on the West by the Sweeper's Passage and used and enjoyed by the owner and occupier of the said premises in common with those of the adjoining premises and beyond that by the house of Manmohandas Parmanandas; on the North by the house belonging to the estate of Pranjivandas Asharam and on the South by the property of Bhat Anup Harjivan and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the Mortgagor Motibai and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at No. 13-19, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SALE THIS DAY AT 11-30 A. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF ONE HEAP OF CHARCOAL BURNT BY FIRE.

Messrs GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 13th FEBRUARY, 1931, at 11-30 A. M. (S. T.) at Plot No. 1-C. Haji Bunder Coal Depot, Sewri, where the goods are lying, by order of Sheth Jaffar Mahomed Kolsawala and on account and at the risk of Messrs. The Guardian Assurance Coy., Ltd:—

One heap of Charcoal burnt by fire.

TERMS:—25 per cent. deposit.
GANDHI & CO.

Amusements.

EMPRESS TALKIES

TO-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

FIRST INDIAN TALKING PICTURES

Perfectly Recorded by MADAN THEATRES LIMITED.

A Popular Song by MOONIBAI

Song and Dance by BENGALI ARTISTS

ALSO SHOWING
HELL HARBOOR

Featuring
LUPE VELEZ
An All-Talking Dramatic Swesh.

The Excelsior

4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.

FINAL PERFORMANCES.

GOLD DIGGERS OF BROADWAY

Rivals the Rainbow in colour. Ten Shows rolled into One.

ROYAL
Opera House,

DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.

NANDY'S REVUE

16 BRILLIANT CONTINENTAL ARTISTS in a Gorgeous and Spectacular Entertainment.

PRICES: Rs. 3, 2, 1 and As. 8 plus TAX.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.

Matinee To-day at 4 p. m.

THE PREMIER'S COMPLETE SPEECH.
at the
Final Session of the Round Table Conferenc

ALSO SPEECHES OF
H. H. MAHARAJAH OF PATIALA,
HON. MR. S. SASTRI,
SIR MOHAMED SHAFI,
BEGUM SHAH NAVAZ
AND
THE KING'S MESSAGE.

Every Word and Syllable heard Distinctly.

ALSO

GLORIFYING THE AMERICAN GIRL

A Musical Extravaganza with Revue Scenes in Technicolour.

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Acts of 1879 and as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 17th February, 1931, at 2 p.m., in the Liquor Warehouse at Alexandra Docks, the following goods:—

Eau-de-Cologne; Nails; Wicks; Clips; Iron Hoe-heads; Wooden Masts; Fireworks; Liquid Chlorodine.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from The Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 13th February, 1931, at 3 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 66, 68, 903-905, 895-901, 209-229, 68-70; Case No. 9, 10, 295, 296, 311; Underia Street, Jail Road East and Janjikar Street and Chakla Street.

MENESSE & CO.

Amusements.

PATHE CINEMA

TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 Phone 41

SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK

THE FILM WITH A MILLION LAUGHS

BUSTER KEATON

WITH

CLIFF EDWARDS AND SALLY EILERS

IN

DOUGH BOYS

Metro Goldwyns 100 p. c. TALKING Super of Supers

All Riotous on The BUSTER FRONT

ALSO

CHARLIE CHASE'S FAST WORK.

TO-MOROW

COLLEEN MOORE

IN

SYNTHETIC SIN

AND

MICKEY MOUSE

In Aid of Marvri Praja Parishad

GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT

PLACE

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL

14th February 1931 At 8-30 P. M.

Prof. DEODHAR with his Orchestra, Miss SONUBAI GAONKAR, Mr. JANI and other Professors.

THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES A GA

A variety of Talks by Prof. TIPNIS.

Plan is open at Cowasji Jehangir Hall, between p. m.

Reserve early to avoid disappointment.

TICKETS 10, 7, 5, 3, 2

A UNIQUE EVENT IN THE ANNALS OF THE INDIAN CINEMA INDUSTRY

RIALTO TALKIES

Lamington Road

TO-DAY LAST DAY only
3 SHOWS At 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

"KRISHNATONE"
INDIA
Presents
THE FIRST
INDIAN TALKIES

A VARIETY PROGRAM OF TALKING, SIN AND DANCING PICT

An Entertainment for all Classes of Pe

Prices of Admission: Rs. 2-4, 1-2, As. 1 (including tax) & Ans. 4.

Attend 8-15 p.m. show and avoid the cro

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY—LAST DAY.

At 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ALL QUIET
ON THE
WESTERN FRONT

And the Special Topical of THE ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA.

Globe Ci

Sandhurst R

To-night 5-15, 7, 8-4

GEORGE O'B

IN

"SHARP-SHO

An Epic of the

NEXT SATUR

MACIS

in his sensational thrills and stunts

THE UNCONG

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

MERCHANTS COOPERATIVE AGENCY LTD.

The Opening Ceremony of the Merchants Cooperative Agency Ltd. will be held at Peerbhoy Buildings No. 2 Princess Street, to-day (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Sir Chunilal V. Mehta will preside.

THANA DIST. CATTLE SHOW.

The Thana District Agricultural Cattle Show will be held at Gogras Vadi Rly. St. Dombivli (G. I. P.) on Sunday 15th inst. at 3 p.m. (S. T.)

Seth Purushottamdas Jivandas (of Messrs. Jamnadas Nursey and Co.) will preside and distribute Prizes to the best exhibitors of the agricultural and miltch Cattle exhibited at the Show.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

SHROFF—Mrs. Parvatibai, wife of Mr. N. K. Shroff (of Symonds and Co.), died of sprue and anemia on February 11th at their residence at Girgaum Back Road.

FREE CINEMA SHOW FOR VANARS

A free special Cinema show is arranged to-day at 3 p.m for the film of "Vasautasena" by the proprietors Vishnu Cinema in which all Vanersenas are invited.

KHADI SALES AT MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION.

Desh Sevikas will sell Khaddar to-day (Friday) at Shri Mahajan Association Ltd., Zaveri Bazar, from 2 to 7 p.m. (S. T.)

THAKERSEY MOOLJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES.

The total number of patients treated in the Damodher Thackersey Mooljee Charitable Dispensaries, (two) at Ripon Road, and (one) at Kalachowki Road, during the month or January was 1755 of whom 1581 were males and 174 were females including Child-

CORPORATION STANDING COMMITTEE.

The next Weekly Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation will be held at Municipal Office on Monday the 16th February at 2 p.m.

...TCRAFT ASSO-...ATION.

...ed meeting of the ...ft Association will ...anchod Bhuvan, 1st ...he Opera House Tram ...o-day (Friday), at 6-30 ... the following resolu... be further re-consider-

...he name of the Associa... henceforward be the ...ist Association of India."

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION

...fo: Annual General Meeting of ...Bombay Sanitary Association ...lace held in the Corporation ...at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Friday) ...Sir Temulji B. Nariman, ...will preside.

...atest Cotton ... Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331, Ismail Building, 2nd floor Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

MARCH

New York, Feb. 12.

New York Market was closed to-...

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

MARCH.

Liverpool, Feb. 12.

...vious Closing Rate	5.80
...day's Opening Rate	5.73
Difference	—.02
...day's Closing Rate	5.74
Difference	—.06

—:o:—

...ach Expectation Rs. 295

...NDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Feb. 12.

...er Readp	12	0	0
...ower	0	5	0
...er (Forward)	11	14	0
...ower	0	5	0

...one of Market:—India sold.

—:o:—

BOMBAY PRICES

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 12.

Settlement	38	8	0
...Settlement	38	3	0

"IMMORTAL PATRIOT OF INDIA"

—:o:—

Vaswani's Tribute To Pt. Motilal

In the course of his Sunday evening address at the Brahmo Mandir, Hyderabad (Sind) on the 8th instant, Sjt. T. L. Vaswani paid a tribute to Pandit Motilal Nehru in the following words:—

"With love and humility in my heart I bow to this immortal patriot of India, this martyr to Liberty. Pandit Motilal is not dead. He lives crowned with the crown of deathlessness. For he poured out his life freely as a sacrifice at the feet of the mother Immortal-India.

In history burns brightly but one Flame. It is never extinguished but burns brighter and brighter through the centuries. The Flame Immortal. The Flame of Sacrifice. Pandit Motilal's Life was a burnt-offering to this Eternal Flame! Homage to him! He belongs now to Eternity! He has joined the ranks of the blessed martyrs of Humanity."

NAIROBI'S MOURNING FOR MOTILAJI

—:o:—

A message from Nairobi dated 9th February says that mass meeting was held on the 7th to express profound sorrow at death of Pandit Motilal Nehru and a resolution was adopted offering condolence to the bereaved family. A hartal was observed.—A. P.

MADHAV BAGH SWADESHI BAZAR.

—:o:—

The bazar will remain open only for a few days more. Daily opening time 3-30 to 10 p.m. (S.T.).

Pandit Motilal Nehru's moving statue in the Sarang Art Exhibition is worth a visit.

There will be a very interesting programme of Indian music by well-known master Vasant on Saturday.

WOMEN PARADE BOMBAY STREETS TO MOURN MOTILALJI'S LOSS

—:o:—

A procession of women headed by Mrs. Annapurna Deshmukh and Mrs. Kashibai Kothare paraded through the streets of Girgaum on Thursday afternoon to mourn the loss of Pandit Motilal Nehru.

Starting from the Brahmin Sabha Hall the processionists paraded through Girgaum Back Road, C. P. Tank, Thakurdwar, Girgaum Road, and then proceeded to Chaupatty where a meeting was held and speeches were delivered eulogising the services of Pandit Motilal Nehru to the cause of India's freedom and mourning his loss at this critical juncture.

'TILLANJULI' CEREMONY FOR MOTILALJI.

—:o:—

LIQUOR AND F. C. PICKETING AT NAGPUR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR MAHAL, Feb. 12.

On behalf of the Nagpur Taluka Congress Committee, the "Tillanjuli" ceremony for Pandit Motilal is to be performed at Kamptee on the Kanhan River on Sunday, the 15th inst. in the morning.

Three volunteers were arrested yesterday at Nagpur while picketing at the Bilimoria liquor shop. One volunteer was arrested at Ramtek. Liquor and foreign cloth picketing continues at Nagpur, women attending in batches.

IN MEMORY OF PT. MOTILAL.

—:o:—

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTIONS.

The following associations had passed condolence resolutions as a mark of respect of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru, copies of which were forwarded to the Nehru family:—

(1) The Ophthalmological Society of Bombay;

(2) Bar Association, Nadiad;

(3) Staff and Students of the Intermediate College, Mysore;

(4) Residents of Navalgund assembled in a public meeting;

(5) Residents of Udwada assembled in a public meeting.

LIQUOR SHOP AUCTION PICKETED

—:o:—

Number Of Arrests At Alibag

(From A Correspondent.)

ALIBAUG, Feb. 12.

Sixty volunteers including 20 women were arrested under the Police Act while picketing the auction sale of liquor shops in the Kolaba District.

The sales was held at the Collector's Office, which was strongly picketed by the volunteers. Picketing of any sort was prohibited by the District Magistrate, who had issued an order under Section 39 of the District Police Act. As the pickets defied the order they were put under arrest.

The picketing had the desired effect and very few shops could be auctioned.

CARTMEN AND WORKERS REFUSE TO HANDLE FOREIGN CLOTH BALES

Sequel To Assault On Peaceful Pickets

SEVERAL CLASHES IN MEMON MOHOLLA

Picketing of foreign cloth shops by women and men pickets continued as usual on Thursday. Memon Moholla was again the scene of intensive picketing and the foreign cloth dealers supported by the hooligans assaulted the volunteers trying to prevent foreign cloth bales being removed.

SEVERAL PICKETS INJURED.

The clashes resulted in injuries to several volunteers. The captain of pickets who was supervising picketing in that locality was assaulted by some hooligans.

WORKERS REFUSE TO HANDLE FOREIGN CLOTH.

A new situation has arisen in Memon Moholla by the refusal of about 40 cartmen and workers in this area to handle foreign cloth bales. Their decision has perplexed the foreign cloth dealers who met in a conference in the afternoon. The conference was 'in camera' and their decision was not known.

TRACKING THE "WANTED"

—:o:—

Sub-Inspector's Trip To Cawnpore.

EVIDENCE IN LAMINGTON ROAD SHOOTING CASE.

When the Lamington Road Shooting case was resumed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday further prosecution evidence was led. In this case, Mr. G. R. Vaishampayan and six others are charged with having entered into a conspiracy between March and October 1930 with a view to murder British officials, police officers in particular and in pursuance of this object attempted to murder a police sergeant on October 9.

HOUSE-SEARCHES.

Sub-Inspector G. G. Gawde of the Lamington Road police station in his evidence said that he heard of the shooting outrage on the same night. Witness was on leave at that time but joined duty on October 10. He then took part in the investigation of the case. On October 11 accused Bapat surrendered himself at the police station. The next day the police were taken by Bapat to Acharya Chawl at Dadar and shown three rooms two of which were locked.

The lock of one room was broken. Witness found a wooden box and a new cyclostyle machine. The adjoining rooms were then forced open and there was a communicating door connecting the two. The police then took charge of the articles in the room.

Witness continuing said that he made inquiries regarding accused Dhamankar. Witness also searched Upadhyaya's house and seized one spearhead.

Mr. Gadkari: This is simply a toy which we keep at home (laughter).

Witness was sent out of Bombay on October 14 to trace the three second class passengers who left Kalyan on October 11 (absconding accused) by the Punjab Mail. The names and description of the passengers were given. Their names were Budhiman, Sharda and Hari. Witness started on October 14 and on inquiries learnt that the passengers had alighted at Chalisgaon. Witness learnt that the passengers were given extension tickets to Cawnpore.

On October 15, witness proceeded to Cawnpore by the Punjab mail via Jazi. At Jami he made inquiries and learnt that the tickets of the three passengers were not collected there. He then went to Cawnpore and instituted inquiries. Witness learnt that the tickets referred to were collected at Cawnpore on October 12. A ticket collector at Cawnpore gave him a description of the passengers. From the local C.I.D. witness ascertained that the description of "Sharda" tallied with the "Durga Devi" wife of Bhagvati Charan Durga Devi had a son aged about five years.

Witnes wanted to isnstitute inquiries about Durgadevi from one Vijaykumarsingh, and Gayakumar Ghose.

Mr. Mankar then questioned witness as to who were Vijaykumar Singh and Gayakumar Ghose.

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S OBJECTION.

The defence counsel objected to the question.

Mr. Mankar said that his case was that the Lahore Revolutionary party passed a resolution that Maharashtra should be taken on the Central Committee of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army and Maharashtra should be organised by one Vaishampayan and that the same Vaishampayan and others came to Bombay.

The Magistrate allowed the question.

Witness said that Singh and Ghose were the members of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army and they were associates of Durga Devi and Bhagvati Charan. Vijaykumar was also convicted in the Lahore Conspiracy case. Witness returned to Bombay on October 20. After a week he again went to North India.

Witness continuing said that he made inquiries at Delhi and questioned Kailaspati who was arrested then in connection with the Delhi Bomb case. Kailaspati identified Budhiman's photo and that of Sukhdev Raj. Kailaspati also informed witness that Durgadevi and her son were entrusted to the charge of Vishwanath R. Vaishampayan by her husband when he was about to die. In August last, Durgadevi and Vaishampayan were in Delhi living with Kailaspati.

"WANTED" IN LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

Proceeding witness stated that he learnt from the Lahore police that Durgadevi, Sukhdev Raj and Vishwanath R. Vaishampayan were "wanted" in connection with the second Lahore Conspiracy case. Witness also visited Record room of the Lahore C.I.D. and saw an application made by Sukhdev in 1919 while he was in custody. The handwriting tallied with the handwriting of Sukhdev Raj (absconding accused).

Mr. Gadkari: You are not an handwriting expert. Don't give your opinion.

Mr. Mankar: Take it for what it is worth.

Witness stated that the C. I. D. handwriting expert was consulted in the matter.

Continuing his evidence, witness stated that when all the seven accused and the approver were arrested, they were ordered to be kept in different cells. Accused Vaishampayan and Barve were removed to the Byculla House of Correction. Moghe (approver), Upadhe and Dhamankar were detained at Gamdevi while Bapat, Deodhar and Shinde were kept in separate cells at the Lamington Road lock-up. The accused were being brought every now and then to the Lamington Road police station for making inquiries.

MOGHE-BAPAT CORRESPONDENCE.

About the end of November, Moghe (the approver) was being questioned by Inspector Dyer and witness, when Moghe informed that some correspondence was being carried on between Bapat and Vaishampayan (first accused). Inspector Dyer asked witness to verify the information. Witness removed Bapat from his cell and searched the cell. Witness found under the wooden bedstead torn pieces of a letter. He collected the bits of paper and with the assistance of Moghe joined the pieces together. Moghe identified the handwriting as that of Bapat.

On some pieces of the letter the name of Mrs. Bapat occurred and on another bit of paper was mentioned the name N. D. Savarkar.

Mr. Mankar: That is Dr. N. D. Savarkar

Mr. Talpade: The witness has not stated that it is Dr. Savarkar. Don't put anything in his mouth which he has not stated.

Witness: I now say that it is Dr. Savarkar.

Witness continuing said that he was able to read the following from some bits of paper which were joined together. "I am trying to get out. It is not because I am afraid but because I want to finish the incomplete work. Don't forget that."

RACING NEWS

—:o:—

The Handicapper Weighs Up Form

(BY "PILOT".)

The other day the Handicapper thought that STAR OF ITALY was only 5 pounds superior to SPANISH WISH, much to the surprise of the sporting public. The official has now gone one better by rating the champion just a pound superior to Mr. Mehta's mare.

I am afraid that the only explanation that one can offer for this strange opinion is that our worthy handicapper, hitherto so fair and scientific, is intolerant of honest criticism and desires to be self-opinionated. This sort of mental attitude, which is commonly known as "pig-headedness", can only harm the good reputation of the 'Handicapper' and makes him ridiculous in the eyes of experienced sportsmen.

I wonder how many people have forgotten his first essay in this business when he blundered so badly about HASHASH, owned by the late Mr. R. H. Gahagan!

DAILY DANGERS OF PICKETING

—:o:—

At Mahim picketing of liquor shops has been a scene of daily sensations. On Wednesday evening, two Mahomedan drunkards went to shop No. 49, belonging to Phirozshah Sheth, when two volunteers standing in front of the shop began to entreat them with folded hands. The drunkards in reply brandished their knives against the volunteers who were fortunately saved by the intervention of the keeper of the shop and people gathered there.

DADAR BULLETIN SELLER ARRESTED

—:o:—

Sjt. V. V. Patki, a Congress volunteer who was selling daily 500 copies of "Congress Bulletin" at Dadar has been arrested. His case will be tried to-day in Dadar Court before Mr. Jungalwalla.

OBSTRUCTING FOREIGN-CLOTH LORRY

—:o:—

Case Against Four Volunteers

Four persons were arrested by the Yellow Gate police on Wednesday evening while obstructing a lorry conveying foreign piecegoods. The arrested persons were charged under Section 17 Clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Thursday. The names of the accused were:—Hari Balaji, Pancha Shetty, Vithal Mahadev and Iaboo Dagdoo.

A police constable giving evidence stated that the accused lay themselves prostrate in front of the lorry and prevented it from moving on. After some more prosecution witnesses were examined the case was postponed to Friday.

Hand-Cart Pickets Sentenced

—:o:—

Three persons arrested while obstructing a hand-cart conveying foreign cloth were convicted by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Thursday, on a charge under Section 17(1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each. They were:—Gavade, Subramanyam and Babu Savlaram.

The accused were arrested at Carnac Bunder on Wednesday when they obstructed a handcart driver while removing some bales of foreign cloth. The driver sought the help of a policeman on duty who arrested the accused.

On the evidence before the Court the accused were convicted and sentenced as above.

"MAHARASHTRA" EDITOR RELEASED ON BAIL

—:o:—

NAGPUR MAHAL, Feb. 12.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Sjt. G. A. Ogale, Editor, "Maharashtra" has been released on bail of Rs. 5,000 Sjt. D. V. Deshmukh stood surety. The trial has been fixed for the 17th instant.

6 Months R. I, For Selling Congress Bulletin

—:o:—

For distributing unauthorised news-sheets three persons were charged under Section 18 of Ordinace No. 10, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Thursday. They were Vishwanath Malkappa, Rajachari Manekachari and Maruti Tukaram.

The accused were arrested in Fort on Wednesday evenin while selling copies of the "Congress Bulletin." Prosecution evidence was led.

The first accused who refused to give an undertaking not to take part in the Congress movement was given six months' hard labour while the second and third accused who apolbgised were ordered to be bound over for good behaviour on entering a bond of Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 respectively.

80th Anniversary Of Late Sheth F. C, Banaji

—:o:—

Free Dinner And Cinema Show

In order to celebrate the 80th anniversary of late Sheth Framji Cowasji Banaji the following programme has been arranged for next Sunday (15th instant):—

Jashan ceremony at 8-30 a.m. in the Banaji Fire-temple at Karelwadi. Speeches by Mr. B. S. Banaji, and others will follow. These functions are open to all.

500 Parsi boys and girls of charitable schools will then be given free dinner between 11 a.m. and 12 noon, in the compound of the Fire-temple. This will be followed by a free cinema show at the Cinema Majestic at 12-30 p.m., for which 500 free tickets have been issued.

Those gentlemen and ladies who want to participate in the dinner can do so on buying tickets, at rupee one each from Messrs. Karani & Co., Parsi Bazaar, Fort, or at the Banaji Fire-temple.

"BIT OFF MISTRESS NOSE"

—:o:—

Muslim Gets One Year R. I.

APPEAL FOR MERCY REJECTED

Babu Alli, a Mahomedan who was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, for biting off the nose of his kept mistress, appealed for mercy at the Bombay High Court.

In his application to the High Court he stated that he met the complainant sometime ago in a brothel and rescued her from that place. Subsequently he saw her misbehaving with another man and when he asked for an explanation she abused him. This provoked him and he bit off her nose and presented himself before the police. The complainant herself later realised her fault and did not want to complain against him but "in spite of her entreaties he was convicted."

He further stated that he did not use any sharp instrument but "simply bit off her nose with his teeth." He urged that he should be released in view of that fact that he had an aged mother who had nobody else to look after her and must be starving.

Mr. Justice Madgaoker and Mr. Justice Baker summarily dismissed the application.

BANK OF INDIA'S MEETING

The desirability of appointing qualified and experienced Indians to higher posts was impressed upon the directors of the Bank of India by some of the Shareholders at the annual Shareholders' meeting held on Thursday afternoon. Sir Cawasji Jehangir, Bart., having promised to give his sympathetic consideration, the resolution moved by a shareholder was ultimately withdrawn. The directors' report for the year ended 31st December 1930 showed a profit of Rs. 20,29,021-14-5. The directors proposed to pay a final dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1930 at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, on the Paid-up Capital of 100 lacs, free of Income-Tax which will absorb Rs. 5,00,000 to place to Bank's Property Account Rs. 1,00,000; to place to Reserve for Contingencies Rs. 1,00,000; to place to the Bank's Reserve Fund Rs. 2,00,000; to carry forward to the next Account Rs. 4,44,021-14-5; total Rs. 20,29,021-14-5.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report in the course of his speech said:

The reduction in our profit is due to the absence of trade. During the busy season it has been our practice to discount, at remunerative rates of interest, inland trade bills or hundis and to grant short term loans for the financing of produce; a year ago our Bills discounted aggregated 64 lacs while the figure on the 31st December was 6½ lacs only.

The further fall in Gilt-Edged Securities has necessitated further provision to permit of the investments being shown at or below market rate.

This question is one of internal arrangement and must, therefore, be dealt with by the Board and the Manager, at the same time I would emphasise that a good and contented staff is of paramount importance and for this reason the Directors pay much attention to the question of staff.

The Manager, the Officers and in fact the entire staf have worked loyally and well; and in bad times such as we have experienced lately and particularly during the year under review, their work has been more than ordinarily onerous. I desire and I am sure you will join me, to record our appreciation of the work done by the staff of the Bank.

An increasing number of Covenanted Indians are now employed in the upper grades.

There is undoubtedly a great desire that the Bank should expand, but I must tell you that the development by opening branches is expensive and is responsible to a great extent for the increase in salaries.

RE-ELECTED.

The report was adopted and the retiring directors, Sir Cawasji Jehangir and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw were re-elected for the ensuing year.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Air Ministry has decided that Schneider Trophy Race should be held over Solent.

Death has occurred of Alfred Smith, M. P.—Reuter.

Lima.—Prince of "Wales and Prince George visited and talked in Spanish with President of Peru who conferred the Order of the Sun on Princes.—Reuter.

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Hon. Col. D. Dawes Pelley Bart., B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph.D., F.M.S., Principal "Eclectic Medical College, MADRAS. Writes:—"BEEJ BUND" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all sorts of impotency.

ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM,
3, BYRAGIMATAM ST., MADRAS.

SERVANTS OF INDIA REPORT ON BORSAD

—:o:—

The Secretary, Servants of India Society, Bombay Branch, writes:—

"The report of two of the members of the Society who had gone to Borsad to enquire into the happenings of the 21st January 1931 was intended to be published during the course of this week. But unfortunately owing to the indisposition of one of its members its publication had to be postponed next week.

VALUABLE SERVICES OF AG. MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

—:o:—

At the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday, reference was made to the services of Mr. N. D. Mehta Acting Municipal Commissioner who has been acting during the absence of Mr. A. R. Dalal on leave. Mr. H. A. Laljee, President, expressed his satisfaction that Mr. Dalal had regained his health and would resume duties from Saturday next. During his absence, Mr. N. D. Mehta had a strenuous time owing to the budget discussions in the Corporation and had justified his selection for the post.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar then moved a resolution placing on record the Corporation's cordial appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by Mr. Mehta which was carried with acclamation.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the Mails from Bombay of 7th instant arrived at Aden at 6 p.m. on the 11th instant and left there at 11-30 p.m. the same day.

The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the mails from London of the 5th instant arrived at Port Said at a.m. on the 11th instant and left there at 1-30 p.m. the same day.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 13, 1931.

SACK THE LOT.

—:o:—

We have published from time to time the accounts of the excesses perpetrated by the police on the peaceful women processionists of Borsad on the 21st January, accounts, based on first hand evidence and related by persons of unimpeachable veracity, like Shrimati Kasturba Gandhi, Lady Vidyagouri, Lady Sulochana, Mrs Kshamabai Row. Mr. A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society and several others. We have published, too, the two press notes of the Government feebly attempting to whitewash those excesses. The most cursory reader can see the contrast between the inconsistencies, the distortions and the obvious misrepresentations with which the official notes bristle and the remarkably concurrent evidence given against the police by many an eminent citizen. The lucid and complete review of the whole incident by Mr. Purshotamdas M. Patel, a resident of Borsad, should enable every reader to see clearly what are facts and what is wilful perversion of facts. So crushing is the evidence against the police—the official admissions themselves are damaging enough—and so ridiculous are Government's explanations that in any free, democratically governed country outraged public opinion would have sacked a whole Cabinet or the persons directly responsible for the mal-treatment of hundreds of peaceful women citizens. But in India the "Law and Order" men, non-responsible as they are to the people, fancy that they can flout public opinion with impunity. If the Bombay Government had any regard for public opinion or any sense of chivalry, the least they would have done was to institute an impartial enquiry. The Indian Merchants' Chamber, in a representation to the Government, stated: "It is necessary for the good name of Government, if not for anything else, that all these highly regrettable incidents should be inquired into by an impartial judicial committee. ..... The only honourable course for Government is to accept such an enquiry which will bring out the true facts of this tragedy". But we understand that the Government of Bombay have definitely turned down the demand for any further enquiry.

Why do Government shirk an honourable enquiry, when there is a universal demand for it and when an unanswerable 'prima facie' case is made out for one? The only tenable answer is that the conduct of the police cannot stand the light of impartial public scrutiny. Even without any further inquiry an unprejudiced reader can gather from the published reports, including official ones, enough material to condemn the police officials concerned. The inconsistencies in the official press notes and the admissions made therein, explicitly or by implication tell their own ugly tale. For instance, it is admitted that the procession in question was mainly of women, that it was not for carrying on any unlawful activity, that it was not prohibited, that the women themselves did not use stones or any such missile, that never-the-less they were dispersed by the police with force, that lathis and but-ends of rifles were used against women, that some of the women were trodden upon in the melee, though they were not "deliberately kicked", and that indecent language was used by the police though only in reply.

If such a thing happened in London and was condoned and praised by the Cabinet, where would the Cabinet be the next day? The Bombay Government's justification of the police excesses is too ridiculous to be swallowed. It is seriously stated in the second press note that "there was an unusual gathering of men armed with billhooks, lathis and knives." But is it not remarkable that such a huge gang of desperadoes entirely escaped the notice of those responsible for the first press note? Why were not the "lethal weapons" actually used though the men had every conceivable provocation? If they threw stones—Mr. Thakkar points out that the roads in Borsad are not metalled and do not provide stones—from behind the women, how is it that they did not injure the 2,000 women between them and the police but hit only two of the latter? And how is it that no "lethal weapons" were taken away from the rioters? But enough, it is unnecessary further to riddle the cock and bull story. That story will deceive none. But one is amazed to find that responsible officers of the Government should publish it in defence of the police conduct and refuse to institute any further inquiry. If the highest officials thus make themselves party to a policy of suppression of iniquity, it would be in the interest of Government and the public alike for those officials, including the Governor and Home Member, to be relieved of the charge of which they have proved themselves so utterly unworthy. We shall not be surprised if the Indian public demand of the British Government that they should "sack the lot". The Labour Party can well recall what an agitation it raised against the Tory Government regarding police methods in Britain when a young lady was invited to an inquisitorial tea at Scotland Yard.

GOVERNMENT BY LOANS

—:o:—

Like a bad householder or an incompetent trustee, the Government of India do not seem to care as to how the wheels of the bureaucratic machinery are to be oiled. Capital expenditure must be incurred, railway stock improved and new schemes undertaken. The subscription to the new sterling loan was closed in London at 11-15 a. m. on Tuesday last notwithstanding the howling of the Conservative press for an additional guarantee that the future borrowings of the Government of India should have some sort of specific guarantee against the Customs revenue of the Indian ports as in China. But the loan was short dated and offered attractive rates of interest and the discount notwithstanding, money was cheap both in the London and New York markets. The bureaucracy may not feel anxious as to the safety of the rich investors who have nothing better to do with their surplus than to lend it at high rates of interest and keep the debtor country in a sort of perpetual mortgage. The trustees of such a country are certainly bad trustees, but the future generation who have to pay the interest charges—even short dated loans are passed on and on by renewals to future generations—are not present before the trustees and the Government must be carried on to serve its usual policy!

But the trustees are still worse trustees when they undertake capital expenditure while there are budget deficits even in the current year's revenue. In the current year the general trade depression of the world has reduced prices so as to reduce the Customs revenue of the Government of India. The political situation and the boycott movement have helped further to reduce the same. The excise revenue from liquor and the land tax are substantially affected in all the Indian provinces. In the budget estimate of 1930/31 the Government of India expected to borrow 6 million pounds sterling and 23½ crores of rupees and anticipated to have reduced the outstanding Treasury Bills to the value of 20 crores by March 1931. They have actually borrowed up till now 48 millions of pounds sterling and 29 crores of rupees while the floating Treasury Bills have amounted to 52 crores of rupees. The nett excess of borrowed money will come to about 85 crores of rupees after the renewals and repayments are taken into consideration. To maintain the exchange ratio at 1/6d. the Finance Member has had to use various artificial props of currency contraction, sales of Treasury Bills and Reverse Councils and the high Bank rate to the general inconvenience of the Indian markets and at the cost of the tax-payer.

The Government of India and the provincial Governments had deficits of over 36 crores of rupees in 1921/22 and over 16 crores respectively in 1922/23. What the deficit this year is will be disclosed by the new budget estimates. The public debt of the country as a whole which stood at 430 crores of rupees and 205 millions of pounds sterling in 1921/22 and which stood at 429 crores of rupees and 344 millions of pounds sterling at the end of 1927/28 is continuously mounting up since. So the public are anxiously awaiting the bombshells that are likely to come at the end of this month in the shape of the new budget proposals for the year 1931/32.

NOT AT ANY PRICE

—:o:—

In his presidential speech at the fifth annual general meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta Mr. D. P. Khaitan did well to declare that "no constitution which does not guarantee a substantial measure of economic control sufficient for the purpose of carrying out the programme of reforms indicated by Mahatma Gandhi's eleven points will be acceptable to the Indian mercantile community. Judged by this test, the financial autonomy granted by the Round Table Conference is anything but substantial. Mr. Khaitan admits that the Congress can compel the Premier to modify his offer, but adds at the same time that "Congress co-operation would be practically impossible without complete cessation of repression and the release of political prisoners and the restoration of pre-repression conditions." Businessmen appreciate peace most keenly, but Mr. Khaitan rightly insists that it cannot be peace at any price.

A CORRECTION

—:o:—

Srijut A. V. Thakkar writes:—

Re. Borsad assault on women I am thankful to you for making a prominent mention of my letter to you in this connection in your issues of the 10th and 11th instant (Dak Edition.)

But I wish to draw your attention to one serious typing mistake that has occurred in it in my office. In para marked (4) of the letter it was mentioned that "Dozens of MEN who were reading in a public library were hunted down, mercilessly beaten and made to vacate it." The word "men" in this was typed through mistake as "women." While correcting the typed matter, I made the necessary correction in almost all copies, except the one sent to you, unfortunately. In your editorial article in the issue of the 11th, you quote me as saying "A dozen of WOMEN, who were reading in a public library" were assaulted. Thus "DOZENS OF MEN" came to be mutilated by our joint-error, into "A DOZEN OF WOMEN."

WANTED IMPARTIAL ENQUIRY

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Will you be good enough to publish the following in your esteemed paper regarding the Borsad affair?

The reasons given in the 2nd Press Note issued by the Director of Information, Bombay, as to the necessity of interference with the procession of women at Borsad on 21st January are absurd.

"Borsad town is a great trade centre. The people of Borsad town and the people of the Northern and Central parts of the Borsad Taluka are intelligent and peaceful. They have got business connections with Bombay and other cities in India. The people of the Southern part of the Borsad Taluka bordering on the River Mahi (chiefly inhabited by Dharalas) are turbulent, (vide letter dated 18th November 1910 from the Collector of Kaira to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, P.W.D. and vide para 24 of the report dated 16th October 1923 from the Collector of Kaira to the Acting Joint Secretary to the Government of Bombay).

It is a gross libel to allege that the people of the Borsad Town and the whole Borsad Taluka are "for generations notorious" for turbulence because the people of some of the villages in the Southern part of the Borsad Taluka bordering on the river Mahi are turbulent. Even the people of the said villages of the Southern part of the Borsad Taluka have improved since their contact and acquaintance with Ravishanker a well known worker in that part. The authorities are aware of the same. The Congress had its 'samities' all over the Kaira District with the head-quarters of the Jilla Samiti at Nadiad. The allegation that the followers of the Civil Disobedience movement selected Borsad Taluka as their head-quarters on account of the alleged turbulent nature of the people is incorrect and it betrays the colossal ignorance of the authorities in the matter.

The Police assaulted women with lathi at Borsad on the 21st January without any justification of provocation. The Police excesses were uncalled-for, inhuman and unjustified. The Bar Association of Borsad, some of whose members had personal knowledge of the affair, passed a resolution a few days ago severely condemning the conduct and action of the Police. It declared that the statements in the Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay on the 4th instant were far from truth and highly misleading.

The Bombay Government for sake of prestige have issued the 2nd Press Note exonerating the Police from the charges levelled against them and several absurd vague, incorrect, reckless allegations and generalisations have been made therein against the other side with a view to excuse the excesses of the Police but some of these allegations are an afterthought. The Borsad affairs require a strict and impartial inquiry.—Yours, etc.

SHANKARBHAI J. AMIN.

77 Medows Street,
Bombay, Feb. 11.

WHAT HAVE THEY SECURED?

PERTINENT QUERIES TO R. T. KNIGHTS.

(By M. N. KAUL).

Will the constitutional scheme which has emerged from the Round Table Conference give us the power to wrestle with the problem of Indian poverty? That is the crucial test which it must satisfy before it can be acceptable to Mahatma Gandhi.

FINANCE.

What is the position of the Finance Minister of the Federal Government under the R. T. Scheme? He is bound in the tightest chains. Four-fifths of the revenue raised by him has to be set apart to meet the expenses of the 'Reserve Department,' interest on loans, and salaries and pensions of persons appointed under guarantees given by the Secretary of State. Thus his functions will be mainly that of a Revenue Collector. His colleagues will be at liberty to construct beautiful schemes of education, sanitation and industrial development, but there will be little scope for them to thrive on one-fifth of the revenue. The Finance Minister's responsibility to the Legislature is wholly shadowy, and he must continue to be responsible to the Governor-General for the discharge of the consolidated fund charges. The position of the Provincial Finance Minister will be no better.

COMPLEX QUESTION.

The problem of Central and Provincial Finance is a complex question. But it is notorious that Provincial sources of revenue are inelastic. The Centre takes off the lion's share of the revenue and the Provinces look on helplessly. Unless the Central Government transfers to the Provinces a good part of its revenue, the Provinces will for ever remain financially poor. Of what avail is Provincial Autonomy, if schemes for the amelioration of the poor, which involve expenditure of money, cannot be put into operation for lack of funds?

But how is the Federal Finance Minister to work out a scheme of financial reform, when 4/5th of the revenues are ear-marked. A true scheme of financial reconstruction must enrich the Provinces by cutting down the expenditure at the Centre, and transferring the funds so released to the Provinces on an equitable basis.

Under the Round Table Scheme the Finance Minister will have to maintain the present level of taxation in the country in order to provide the consolidated fund charges. He will be powerless to ease the burden of taxation. If he does so, there will be a budgetary deficit and the Viceroy will at once intervene to 'set' matters right.

REAL PROBLEMS.

The real problems have been left untouched by the Round Table, viz: Reduction of Military Expenditure and an equitable settlement of Public Debts. On the question of the public Debts Indian opinion is virtually unanimous in holding that it includes items of past expenditure which should have been charged to the British tax-payer. It is true that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru spoke of acknowledgment of Public Debts subject to adjustments such as Capitation charges, the cost of the Burmese War and the South Persia Rifles, but it was only mentioned once to be absolutely forgotten afterwards.

FATAL DEFECT.

Control of the Military Expenditure wholly rests with the Viceroy. Even the old scheme of fixing a minimum as non-votable and forcing the Executive to seek the vote of the Legislature for sums over and above the minimum was not adopted. Absence of any control over Military Expenditure will prove a fatal defect in the scheme edumberated at the Round Table.

In other words, by "stabilising the present expenditure," the 'substance of Independence' in the form of such control over financial policy that would make it possible for India to reduce Military and Civil Expenditure and fix it in accordance with Indian ideas, and India needs, and to ease the burden of taxation, has been wholly denied to India.

FEDERAL GOVT. AND INDIAN STATES.

Even the advance in constitutional structure is wholly illusory. The Governor-General will be responsible for defence and external relations, including relations with the Indian States outside the Federal sphere. Regarding the subjects, in the administration of which the Governor-General would act on the advice of Ministers, it was generally agreed that in the last resort he must be responsible for the arrangement for securing 'the peace and tranquillity' of any part of India. The Governor-General must be at liberty to act on his own responsibility and 'must be given powers necessary to implement his decisions.'"

THE AUTOCRAT.

The last sentence implies that Certification or Ordinance will be preserved in some form or other. Thus the Governor-General will act on his own responsibility—that is to say there will be no check on his autocracy. How can a "responsible Ministry' thrive in such an atmosphere? Ordinances are now the order of the day and the Governor-General can continue to rule under the new regime by ordinances. The Ministers, if they want to remain in office, will have to govern according to the Governor-General's ideas of 'Safety and Tranquility.' If Ministries go out in succession and the Legislature is bent on having its way, there will be 'a breakdown of the administration' in the words of the proposed New Act.

INCOMPLETE PICTURE.

The picture of the Federal Executive and Legislature is still incomplete. Official bloc has no doubt, been abolished, but an 'Indian States' bloc' has been put in its place. Representatives from mostly autocratically governed States, who are under the thumb of the Paramount Power, may be a 'stabilising factor' but stability will be purchased at the sacrifice of responsibility. And if the provision that a vote of no confidence could only be passed by a 2/3rd majority of both Houses is carried into effect, the Executive will virtually be irremoveable.

BRITAIN'S GAME.

It is highly doubtful if a Federation of British India with the States is yet ripe. Let the States first put their houses in order. The Civil List of the Princes should be fixed and the people of the States should get a voice in the administration of the State. Polished speeches by Princes will not do. If the States do not take heed of the movements in British India, the position and stability of their Rulers will be irreparably damaged. Petty constitution-building with the object of camouflaging autocracy will not meet the needs of the time. Constitutions must be based on wide franchise, so that the Council of Minister come into contact with real representatives. The States have to do a lot of spade-work before they can federate with British India. Talk of All-India Federation has been invented to destroy the principle of responsibility at the Centre. The word 'Federation' has been so much blessed in British quarters that Indian opinion will examine the Scheme carefully to discover the 'catch.' From the very commencement of the Conference the idea of a federation dominated the Conference, with the consequence that the subject of full self-Government for India receded into the background.

A POSSIBLE DANGER.

Of course, no one will reject a well thought-out scheme of Federation. The present agreement with the Princes is unilateral. The States who live in the atmosphere of 'Paramountcy is Paramount' naturally welcome the present scheme. Federal subjects will be outside the sphere of 'paramountcy' and the Princes, if they act as one solid bloc, will strike good bargains by exercising a strong pull over the Executive. What will be the effect of the States' Representatives on the tone of public life, it is difficult to predict. It is quite possible that new demoralising tactics will come into play. Federation with present-day States without radical reforms within the States, will do irreparable harm to the progress of British India. Those who think that the contact of States' representatives with British India will act as a vitalising force, and there will be a reaction on the internal administration of the States, ignore one vital fact of the situation.

A WARNING.

Federation or no federation, the States are bound to be affected by the forces which are to-day challenging the foundations of the present order. They know only too well, that if they stand still, they will be swept away. The present scheme of federation will give them security and a false sense of importance, and thereby they will be emboldened to check the forces of change. With the assistance of British, they have hoodwinked the Round Table. But the Congress will be a hard nut to crack. Congress will guarantee the present status to the States. If, however, the Princes propose to join British India on a Federal basis, the existing freedom of the States will have to be limited so as to make the position approximate, as far as possible, to that of Provinces in British India. The great danger of the Round Table Scheme lies in this, that it will probably be built up by enlarging the freedom of activity of the Provinces so as to make their position approximate to that now occupied by the States.

(To Be Continued.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Revolution In Russia.

"Rumours of a revolution in Russia are afloat in several parts of the world." This brings the number of revolutions in Russia ever since the Bolsheviks came into power, to N plus 1. And for the N 1st time the Soviets have described it as pure nonsense. In this exchange of truth and falsehood the only persons to gain are the speculators on the Stock Exchange. Prices soared up, and Bulls had another field day, because the "reports of a Russian revolution added enthusiasm to the New York Stock Exchange." But a bored world is now thoroughly tired of the lie that Moscow periodically sends out.

They Must Die.

Why cannot the Bolsheviks be for once reasonable? If they insist on denying that they did not immediately follow on the heels of the Kerensky regime, they must acknowledge that they have ceased to exist now. And even if, by any chance, they still live, it is their duty in the interest of International well-being to commit suicide. It is in their power to rescue the world from the present trade depression. Will they rise to the occasion and make the "enthusiasm" permanent on Stock Exchanges? Let us at least hope so.

Dangers of Induction.

Apropos of the minor debate in the Assembly regarding the election procedure for electing members to the Delhi University Court Fazli Husain felt surprised that this extremely innocent motion fiendish schemes and conspiracies were feared." We quite sympathise with Sir Fazli Husain. But the world is, as Sir Fazli knows, what it is. We are all imperfect. Even the M.L.A.'s in the present Legislature are sufficiently human to err by generalising from particulars antecedent instead of considering every individual case on its merits. We beg Sir Fazli Husain to forgive them. They knew not what they did.

Unfair and Discourteous.

Speaking at Dominion Day dinner at Pillars of Hercules, official orator from Canada said: "We hope Indians will not use columns standing for "faux pas" of the representative should be careful in what they say, lest they talk what they are talking about. The H. W. Samson was eloquent to stand against India's claim for the rights of Africans and Natives but was also inciting India to commit an offence or two against the laws of the present superior in India. For, standing for what is right and just would mean fighting for complete Swaraj in the first instance. Mr. Samson should deplore this bad taste in Mr. Sastri. He forgot that he was the honoured guest of a very friendly Government.

Caste and Census.

In reply to a representation made by the All-India Aryan League the Census Commissioner has stated that Superintendents of Census operations have been already instructed that "the Arya Samajists who object to their castes being recorded should not be pressed to return their caste." This reply might give one the impression that whether a Hindu should return his caste or not depends less upon the person's attitude towards caste than upon Government's permission. But however mighty the Government may be it surely cannot force caste upon those who does not believe in it. A recent Government communique stated in effect that unless a Hindu had actually broken caste rules in his marital or commensal relations, he is obliged to fill the caste column in the Census paper. But a Hindu may renounce caste without openly breaking caste rules. Those who conscientiously disbelieve in caste only participate themselves by returning it under compulsion the caste into which they were born. The mention of caste in Census paper ought to be purely optional.

A Present To Lord Irwin.

A British humanitarian society is deeply concerned over the treatment meted out to prisoners by Soviet authorities. Says a Reuter telegram "Following recent disclosures of the terrible conditions which political prisoners in Soviet timber camps live under the Anti-Slavery and Aboriginal Protection Society has decided to institute an impartial inquiry. We refrain from offering any comments. But we wish we could make a present of this action to his countrymen to his Excellency Lord Irwin.

CALL FOR UNITY IN T. U MOVEMENT

—:o:—

An Unauthorized Manifesto

INFORMAL CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY CALLED

It is a regrettable fact that since the split at Nagpur the Trade Union Congress has ceased to be functioning body. Some Unions seceded immediately there and then at Nagpur. Others seceded within a few months and those that remained have showed little or no inclination to actively carry on the policy of the Congress.

In order to remedy this unfortunate state of things the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union issued sometime ago a manifesto under signature of its President and General Secretary, Messrs. G. L. Kandalkar and V. K. Tavde, respectively containing proposals for a unity platform in Trade Union ranks. These proposals are considered at an informal conference of Bombay Trade Unionists and were generally endorsed by that body. While these proposals of the Girni Kamgar Union for achieving unity were meeting favourable reception among various Unions Mr. V. B. Pandhare as the secretary of the Propaganda Committee has issued a manifesto which is likely to be construed as being on behalf of the Trade Union Congress. This manifesto because of the substantial afterations it makes in the original proposals of the Girni Kamgar Union seriously jeopardises the prospects of unity for which all of us are working.

UNAUTHORISED MANIFESTO

In the first place, the Propaganda Committee has no authority to issue any such statement in the name of the Trade Union Congress. The statement is further objectionable as it seeks to anticipate the decision of the Congress itself which we hereby repudiate both its authority and binding character. The original proposals of the Girni Kamgar Union with which several Unions had expressed a general agreement were issued with a view to secure as large an acceptance as possible of by the Trade Unions in the Country as a [illegible] Purandhare's misgivings amongst a certain section of the workers are groundless. Mr. Pandhare is trying to create disunity in the Girni Kamgar Union on false basis. The Girni Kamgar Union is one of the strongest Unions in the Bombay Presidency and is not going to be misled by any such manifesto. The Girni Kamgar Union is not going to be misled by any such manifesto. The Girni Kamgar Union is not going to be misled by any such manifesto.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF STATE SUBJECTS

—:o:—

Representation To Congress

BOMBAY, Feb. 12.

The General Secretary of the Indian States Peoples' Conference has sent the following message to the Secretary of the Congress Working Committee at Allahabad.

"Please pplace the following before Mahatmaji, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and all the members of the Working Committee.

"Reliable information has been received here that certain Liberal leaders are bringing the utmost pressure on the Congress leaders to put off the question of the States Peoples' right and accept the Princes' offer to join the Federation. Bikaner Maharaja has taken the opportunity of making a stabbing speech for the States' People and offered veiled threat to British India, exasperated by the most moderate claim for the minimum elementary rights made by the States' people.

"We, however, feel quite safe in the hands of Mahatmaji, who while referring to the Premier's announcement, said in the "Pioneer" interview that "There seemed to be no protection for the people of the States and the Congress would be untrue to itself if it did not seek it." The States people demand representation by the direct popular election in the Federal Legislature, the declaration of fundamental civic rights and the machinery for their enforcement statutorily provided for in the Federal constitution, if the Congress is a party to it.

"The States' people have contributed their full share of men and money in the present fight for Indian Independence trusting that the 'Purna' Swarajya for British India means the simultaneous end of the unbridled autocracy in the states and naturally expect the Congress to make good that trust.

THE TWIN-PATRIOTS

—:o:—

Lesson Of Communal Unity

Mr. Rajendra Somnarayan Dalal, Vice-President of the Bombay Stock Exchange, writes:—

Hardly a month has passed since the death of Moulana Mahomed Ali who yearned till the last moment of his life for the freedom of his motherland when he was in Britain. Here in India Pandit Motilalji, inspite of his ever weakening health, fought and sacrificed till his last breath for the same noble goal.

The Almighty has ordained to take in his bosom both the two great sons of India to a region that is above pacts, differences and everything worldly; one buried at Jerusalem the holy place of Islam, the other cremated at Prayag (Allahabad) the holy place of Hindus. Both have left a heritage which we are sure not to forget.

A MORAL.

Our geographical distances and our varied climate have proved futile, our communal pride has served no useful purpose. Both these great sons of India departed and won universal approbation from the great as well as the small, from Hindus, Muslims and Christians alike. We forgot for a while the problem of caste or creed. We all imbibed the spirit of the Almighty for the moment and sank all our differences.

What if we, born in India or Britain, reared up as Hindus, Muslims or Christians, but living under the canopy of the heavenly skies, strive to unite and make our Mother-Earth more celestial, more heavenly, worthy for all to live in peacefully and for ever.

We are to be united above, why should we be divided below?

Our goal should be to finish the great task for which the departed patriots lived and died.

NEW PARSI ASSOCIATION FOR KARACHI.

—:o:—

KARACHI, Feb. 12.

A new Association called "Parsi Rajakiya Mandal" has been started in Karachi. Its subjects are (1) to educate and organise public opinion on political problems of country on progressive lines, (2) to agitate and educate public opinion in favour of prohibition.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa who was recently released from jail is President of Mandal.—A. P.

COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT

Cotton Committee, has issued the th inst.:—Statement of Indian (Based on returns made under mills in British India, and on roduction figures of mills in In-

0 lbs. net.)
TION.

	1929.	Since 1st September 1930	During the corresponding period 1929.
	819	6,28,437	7,23,075
	729	1,09,221	1,00,815
	548	7,37,658	3,23,890

DISQUALIFICATION OF PLEADERS

—:o:—

For Participation In C. D Movement

C. P. GOVERNMENT'S MOVE.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 10.

It is understood that notices have been issued against several pleaders of Nagpur to show cause why action should not be taken against them under Sections 12 and 13 (f) of the Legal Practitioners' Act. It is further learnt that Government propose to issue similar notices on all pleaders who have participated in the Civil Disobedience movement. The total number of such pleaders is 101.

An emergent meeting of the District and High Court Bar Association held on Monday last has passed a resolution to the effect that in view of the peace negotiations now going on between the Government and the Congress leaders, the local Government's action is inexpedient.

STORM CENTRE OF PICKETING IN KARACHI

—:o:—

Woollen Shop Receives Congress Attention

KARACHI, Feb. 12.

A woollen shop in Elphinstone Street has been the storm centre of Congress picketing for over a fortnight. Large crowds collect near the premises daily watching the scene. The Police interfered yesterday and dispersed the crowd after which two members of the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee addressed the picketers urging them not to feel discouraged by the presence of Police for if they were arrested dozens of others would step into their places.—A. P.

MUSLIM EDUCATION IN BENGAL

—:o:—

Committee Appointed For Its Advancement

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

The Government of Bengal appointed a committee of 15 members with Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Mumin as president to report on the policy in connection with the advancement of Muslim education in the province. This in the outcome of the assurance given by the Education Minister to Mr. A. K. Fazul Haq, who moved a resolution in the Bengal Legislative Council in August last year, urging the Government to set apart Rs. 10,00,000 yearly for the advancement of Muslim education.—A. P. Special.

CONVICT EXAPES FROM ALIPORE JAILED

—:o:—

Runaway Still At Large

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

Escapade of a convict caused some sensation at Alipore Central Jail yesterday. It is reported that while engaged in work outside the jail precints, the convict managed to put off the prisoner's uniform, and unnoticed by guards, slipped away. The police are making vigorous search, but the runaway is still at large.—A. P. Special.

RED PASS FOR PEASANTS

—:o:—

Japti In Full Swing

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, Feb. 11.

Number of volunteers sentenced from Surat District is now 820.

The Collector has issued a circular in the Sarbhon Paragna of the Bardoli taluka according to which the peasants will have to possess a "Red Pass" as a permit to carry away the cotton from the field. The pass will be issued by the Talati or the Circle Inspector to those peasants only who have paid up their land tax.

The fourth batch in Kadod Kasba of Bardoli taluka has been arrested. The batch was out on 9th instant, and began the work with the erasing of Census numbers.

Inspite of several notices, the peasants seem to be determined to go to their farms to gather cotton from there. The peasants do not hesitate to go to the farms and daily come reports of beating of these farmers by the police on guard, or of confiscation of the cotton plucked. Still the people never fail to try again and again for they are Satyagrahis. "Japti Raj" is going on vigorously, and the officials do not let go even a broken chair. Cases have been reported where cradles have been confiscated leaving the poor children to the cold ground. But the peasants are adamant.

BOMBAY, Feb. 12.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 pper cent.—A. P.

"BURMA OUTHOUSE OF BRITISH IMPERIALISM"

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

it sent during the Conference Session and the Governor had to come back without his cherished hopes being achieved. That is now the Ordinance had been introduced and has been promptly applied to this Association. There is more in this than meets the eye.

If repressive action is not discontinued by this House, I shall not be surprised if all Associations and parties engaged in the political movement are silenced by this Ordinance and the history of India is repeated in Burma (Non-official applause). A weapon of this nature is dangerous and the more so when left in the hands of a man who has an axe to grind."

GREATNESS THRUST.

Mr. Aung contended that greatness had been thrust upon the Pretender to the Burmese throne. Government had not been able to prove any connection between the Executive of the Association and the rebellion, while the agitation against capitation tax was legitimate and had been expressed in the Burma Council as well.

Sir James Crerar wished that the matter had been left to the local council to discuss. The local Government had taken action in exercise of its own discretion.

Sir H. S. Gour:—Were you never consulted?

Sir James Crerar:—The Local Government informed us that action of this kind would probably be necessary. I will read to the House fuller extracts from the communique issued by the Burma Government on the subject.

CRERAR'S LOGIC.

After reading these extracts which showed how Government felt that the activities of the G. C. B. A. were a danger to the public peace, Sir James Crerar said that action was taken under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and not the Ordinance which was directed solely against terrorist activities. While it was true that the Executive of the Association was not directly connected with the rebellion, its prominent office-bearers were fully cognisant of it and the leaders of the rebellion were in all cases prominent members of the local Associations affiliated to the main Association.

BASELESS CHARGE.

"The Hon. Member's suggestion that the action was directed against the movement against separation of Burma is entirely remote from the facts. The Government of Burma have no intention by the action they have taken to restrict in any way any constitutional movement for or against separation. Action was taken on the ground that there was definite connection established between the rebellion in three districts and between local associations of the General Council of Burmese Association and because they were confronted with a very serious situation in the province.

There was serious apprehension that attempts had been made to provoke rebellion in other districts of the Province. The misery already inflicted on the inhabitants of the districts where the rebellion broke out is beyond description. If Government had not taken prompt action a situation of incalculable danger would have supervened. The situation still far from being free from being danger and I contend that the Local Government are fully justified in the action they have taken."

NO JUSTIFICATON.

Sir H. S. Gour supported the motion. He said that if there was any individual member or members of the General Council of Burmese Associations who were guilty of interfering with the administration of law, or who were a danger to the public peace they should have been dealt with under the ordinary law or detained or deported and there was no justification on the grounds mentioned by Sir James Crerar himself for declaring as unlawful the whole body of the General Council of Burmese Associations. Government of India should not take shelter behind the Local Government and treat this as a purely parochial question.

So long as Government of India were responsible for law and order in Burma which was an integral part of British India this Assembly had a sacred duty to discuss this momentous issue affecting the political rights of the people of Burma and assist them. So far as the people of India were concerned they should send a message of good wishes to the people of Burma and help them in their struggle for liberation.

A LAWFUL ASSOCIATION.

Sir Abdur Rahim on behalf of the Independents spoke in the same strain as Sir Gour. He emphasised that by the action of the Burma Government the whole range of political organisations had been suppressed although there was no suggestion that rebellion was incited by the G. C. B. A. This association was lawful and legitimate political organisation engaged for some time past in opposition to the move for separation of Burma from India and there was, no valid legal ground for its suppression.

GOVT.'S MOUTHPIECE.

Mr. E. F. Baum (Burma official) contended that the Association was an extremist body and was to a large extent responsible for the Burma rebellion. It was wrong to suggest that the Burma Government's action was prompted by a desire to suppress any agitation against the separation of Burma. He said the people of Burma were a most loveable race, but they were an exceedingly inflammable people and that made political agitation all the more dangerous.

UGLY PROPAGANDIST.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer in a speech full of vehemence supported the motion. He asked, supposing a member left some explosives under the seat of Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons, was the whole House to be condemned? They all knew the Governor of Burma had acted as an ugly propagandist on the question of separation of Burma.

Sir Lancelot Graham interrupting asked: Is Mr. Ranga Iyer reflecting upon the conduct of the Governor of Burma?

Mr. Ranga Iyer: I am not making any reflection on his conduct, but I am accusing a system of Government which deputed Sir Charles Innes on what appeared to be an ugly propagandist venture on the separation of Burma, which has an ugly Imperialist motive, behind it namely to convert Burma into an outhouse of British Imperialism.

THOSE INNOCENTS.

Sir George Rainy said that in spite of the speeches, it was a long way to Burma and it was difficult to get acquaintance with the problem they were discussing. There was no plot to prevent the expression of opinion against separation. The British Government and the Government of India could never be accused of manoeuvring in this matter.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer:—Can the Hon. ble member deny that they lent their support to separation, and that the Governor Sir Charles Innes went on that mission?

PREPOSTEROUS SUGGESTION.

Sir George Rainy:—The Governor went on leave.

Mr. Ranga Iyer:—Did he not send a telegram to the Governor of Burma congratulating him on separation? Do you understand the implications of that telegram?

Sir George Rainy regretted that there was so much suspicion on the matter and the prepostreous allegations should have been made, but suspicion was a double-edged weapon which might also raise the doubt that the Opposition here was being conducted from an opposite motive. The issue was simple, that a *prima facie* case had been established when the members of the Association which had been declared unlawful had been found to be promoting rebellion. None had challenged that.

GOVERNMENT WANTS SEPARATION.

Closure of debate was applied for and granted.

Mr. Aung replying on the debate said that a Burma official member had said that the separation question had already been settled. That was not so. "When the people found that separation was not being asked by them, but was being given by Government they came to their senses". (Laughter and applause). He contended that all who had been found associated with rebellion were not members of the Association.

NO INTELLIGENCE.

Sir James Crerar replying said that to suggest that the action was directed against the anti-separatist school was to state that Government had no intelligence and that it has taken an action which was so palpably against the achievement of that object.

He asked the House to show good will to Burma by supporting its Government in giving the Province much needed peace and tranquility.

When the division took place, Dr. Ziauddin, Yamin Khan, Shah Nawaz and Anwarul Azim remained neutral, while the last minute vote of Mr. Ankalasria with Government brought the vote to a tie at forty-two. The House cheered the result for two minutes and the President said he would stand for status quo and rejected the motion.

The House rose for the day.—A. P.

C. IN C's BILL AT COUNCIL OF STATE

—:o:—

RAILWAY BUDGET ON 17th INST

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

The Council of State sat for only seven minutes to-day. No questions were asked as with yesterday's fifty questions all on the agenda had been disposed of. Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar was sworn in.

On the motion of Sir Frank Noyce, Education Secretary, the House agreed to elect two members to the governing body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

The Commander-in-Chief without a speech introduced the Bill to amend the Indian Reserve Forces Act in order to bring legislation up-to-date and also to empower Presidency Magistrates to try certain classes of cases.

The election of members to sit on the Standing Committee on Roads takes place on the 17th. Six members have been nominated.

The Leader of the House announced that the Railway Budget would be presented on the 17th and general discussion would be held on the 20th or 21st. The Punjab Criminal Law Supplementary Bill would also be discussed next week.

The Council then adjourned till the 17th instant.—A. P.

CLOTH DEALER SHOT AT

—:o:—

No Trace Of The Culprit

AMRITSAR, Feb. 12.

Mr. Sohanlal, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Santram Sohanlal, foreign cloth dealers, who was returning home from his shop on Queens Road (Civil Lines) in a tonga at midnight last night, was wounded in the thigh by a pistol shot alleged to have been fired by a youngman who had covered his face and was riding a bicycle. The cyclist chased the tonga for some distance and when it reached Bear Temperance Hall fired one shot and escaped.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

As Mr. Sohanlal did not lose consciousness, he proceeded in the same tonga to the Civil Hospital, where the Police and Magistrate recorded his statement. He has been operated upon and a bullet has been successfully extracted by Col. Puri, Civil Surgeon. The police are investigating into the matter, but no trace of the culprit has been found so far.—A. P.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE, "A CONSPIRACY AGAINST MASSES"

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

mover explained how the Congress changed its creed from time to time and ultimately resolved to attain "complete independence."

JHARIA T. U. C. DECISION RECALLED.

Mr. Lalji Pendse recalled the resolutions adopted by the Trade Union Congress at its session, at Jharia and said that the establishment of a Socialist State alone would satisfy the workers and peasants.

SPOKESMAN OF PROPERTYLESS CLASS.

Mr. P. R. Lele joined in the condemnation on behalf of the propertyless class—the men who had to work for their bread. He said that the R.T.C. scheme was not even worth looking at and there could be no other decison but to reject it.

WHAT A WORKER FEELS.

Mr. Balkrishna Taralkar, a worker who had been recently released from Visapur jail, in a vigorous Marathi speech explained how the R. T. C. delegates were hoodwinked by the British statesmen who had sent them back to India with a shadowy scheme which gave neither the substance of independence nor even "Dominion Status." He declared that India wanted the same freedom as Britishers enjoyed in their country and they would not be satisfied with anything less.

Mr. C. V. Bhadkamkar felt the resolution was superfluous as they had nothing to reject even because there was nothing offered in those proposals.

The resolution was unanimously accepted.

RELEASE MEERUT PRISONERS.

Mr. Tayab Sheikh moved a resolution demanding the release of the Meerut prisoners and other working class leaders in different jails. Mr. Sheikh observed that all those persons who were charged for trying to free India from foreign bondage must be released. He wanted the Congress to demand the release of all such prisoners, no matter what their creed was."

The resolution was duly seconded and accepted.

CONFERENCE OF T. U. CONGRESS & NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Two more resolutions reminding the Congress Executive that a prominent place should be given to the working classes in the struggle for National Independence and that a Conference of the representatives of the Indan National Congress, the Trade Union Congress and other organisations should be called and the largest available measure of common opinion regarding India's future constitution should be declared, were passed.

'THE HORROR & THE GLORY OF IT'

—:o:—

Ladies Meeting At Calcutta For Borsad Sisters

(From A Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

"Borsad Stree Sitan Din" was observed at a largely attended meeting of the Gujrati ladies held under the auspices of Gujrat-Sevika-Sangha at 2-00 p. m. on Sunday the 8th instant at Pollock Street.

Mrs. J. M. Sen-Gupta who presided over the meeting was greeted on arrival with shouts of "Bande Matram" and was garlanded with hand-spun yarn.

PANDIT MOTILAL—IN MEMORIUM.

Sreemati Surajben moved the following condolence resolution which was unanimously passed:

"This meeting of the Gujrati ladies records its sense of profound sorrow at the sad demise of Pt. Motilal Nehru, and tenders its heartful condolence to the family in their great bereavement.

This meeting gratefully records its sense of appreciation of the invaluable services and sacrifices of Panditji and expresses deep grief at the irretrievable loss to the nation at this critical juncture.

After the resolution, five minutes' silence was observed and the ladies solemnly prayed with eyes closed for the departed soul.

SISTERS OF BORSAD.

Smt. Ratanben Jethi, then, moved the following resolutions:

1. This meeting protests against inhuman barbarities perpetrated on the peaceful and non-violent sister processionists at Borsad on 21st. January '31 against whom there was no prohibitory order.

2. This meeting congratulates the Borsad Sisters in their fortitude and valour in quietly enduring the Police atrocities and thereby raising the womanhood of India to a very great height.

3. This meeting recommends to the Government of an early appointment of an impartial enquiry committee into this matter.

THE HORROR AND THE GLORY OF IT.

In seconding the resolution Mrs. Hira Laxmi Vyas observed, the Borsad incident will go down to posterity into the records of Gujrat's history and will thoroughly expose the Government before the bar of Modern public opinion.

The Borsad sisters, in enduring the brutalities, have made the golden chapter of Gujrat, Divine, proceeding, she read a heart-rending account of Borsad atrocities from a Bombay vernacular paper which made the tears trickle down from the eyes of ladies present.

Summarising, she said that out of 1500 processionists, 200 were injured by police assaults.

Fifty of these 200, were seriously injured—most of these fifty had been indecently assaulted.

Lathis, buttends, nailed-boots were freely used. Blows were dealt on chest, face, head, backwaist and all other parts of the body. Saries and blouses of some sisters were torn. The police abused the women in the filthiest language and made most indecent gestures.

All these happened inspite of the fact that higher officers, including the Collector, were in Borsad on that day. The Government communique on the affair is quite unsatisfactory. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Thereafter Mrs. Nelle Sen-Gupta, on rising to speak, received an ovation.

She cited her experience at Bombay, Karachi, etc., describing the wonderful display of spirit by Indian women and observed that Gujrati ladies had played a conspicuous part in this non-violent fight for freedom.

Referring to the Borsad atrocities, she said, she could not imagine how a human being could behave like that towards ladies. If the Government counts on suppressing the rising spirit of Indian womanhood by such dire repression, it is lining under a great disillusion. Concluding she dwelt at length on the significance of National freedom, and asked them to stand shoulder to shoulder with men in this unique fight for freedom.

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SAFEGUARDS IN FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

—:o:—

Sir Cowasji Jehangir Attempts To Explain Their Import By Quoting Reading.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) a delegate to the Round Table Conference, who returned to India last week, has issued a statement to the Press in the course of which he tries to explain the implications of the financial safeguards proposed to be included in the future constitution of India.

I propose here to touch only upon such points as have been criticised on account of what I consider to be a misapprehension of the real situation, and for this I propose to rely mostly on quotations from the speeches of Lord Reading. Some paragraphs in the Report of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee appear to be vague and liable to varying interpretations. The following is one of these:

"In the sphere of finance, the Sub-Committee regard it as a fundamental condition of the success of the new constitution that no room should be left for doubts as to the ability of India to maintain her financial stability and credit, both at home and abroad. It would therefore be necessary to reserve to the Governor-General in regard to budgetary arrangements and borrowing, such essential powers as would enable him to intervene if methods were being pursued which would in his opinion seriously prejudice the credit of India in the money market of the world."

Lord Reading explained in the Committee of the whole conference what exactly he meant when he suggested this safeguard. The following is a quotation from his speech:

"When you pass the control in respect of internal loans, the point arises on these words..... (the words are quoted above).

"THE SOLE PURPOSE OF IT"

"Now the whole object of that is not in the slightest degree to interfere with the discretion and judgment of the Finance Minister. What is intended and what we have in mind—certainly what I had in mind—as a result of considerable amount of discussion with some of the best experts in the country and in relation also to Indian Finance—was that it would be necessary to have some such provision when you are making a changing in order that it should not be thought here with regard to the credit of India that internal loans might be raised in such a manner as to prejudice India's credit, which would of course affect her here as it would elsewhere in the world. That is the sole impose of it.

TO ALLAY APPREHENSIONS

"With regard to budgetary arrangements there is no intention to interfere with the budget unless it happened that budgetary arrangements were being made which seriously interfered with the financial credit and stability of India in the markets of the world and particularly here. No other safeguard is suggested. I do think there has been a considerable amount of misapprehension..... If you look further in the report, you will see that by these limitations the sub-committee do not contemplate any differentiation between the position of the Finance Minister and that of any other Minister responsible to the Legislature. I hope that may allay some of the apprehensions that have been in the minds of a number of Members of the Sub-Committee over which Lord Sankey presided and in the minds of some of the members of this committee.

I asked Lord Reading as to when and under what conditions and circumstances he thought the Governor-General should have the power to intervene. I am not burdening this statement with what different delegates said and their criticisms of the safeguards which resulted in the explanation I am quoting.

ELUCIDATION.

Lord Reading said. "Supposing an internal loan is being raised no question would arise unless it is being raised at a rate which it is thought will interefere with the credit and stability, when it is not necessary, when it is thought that it could be raised at a lower rate .....

I should imagine that once this constitution is in operation there would be discussions. The Governor-General would be told what it is intended to do, and presumably he would say, supposing he thought a third or fourth loan was being raised at too high rate, or that it was done with some purpose to bolster up a budget which in point of fact is not being balanced. I do not mean for one year, but supposing that there was a condition of things that lead to the borrowing of money year after year for the purpose of balancing the budget instead of raising the revenue as it should be raised in the ordinary course—well then, the result would be that that must affect financial credit and stability."

INTENTION BEHIND SAFEGUARD.

The above quotations clearly show that the intention underlying the safeguard is thot the Governor-General can interfere only when the credit of the country is seriously prejudiced by deficit budgets which may ultimately depreciate the security of the existing loans and thereby make it impossible for future Governments to raise further loans.

NO EARLY ESTABLISHMENT OF RESERVE BANK.

The Sub-Committee have also recommended the establishment of a Reserve Bank as early as may be found possible, and until such a bank comes into being it is suggested that full control of currency should not be transferred to the Legislature. There was not much criticism in the Committee of the Conference to this provision as no serious doubts were raised as to the practicability of the establishment of the Bank; and most people admit the advisability of the inauguration of a Reserve Bank. Since arriving in Bombay I find the Gold Reserves of Government are being depleted, which is likely to have a prejudicial effect on the early establishment of the Bank. So far as I know, the provision was accepted on the usderstanding that the Bank could be inoguratd even before the new Constitution would come into force. The following quotation from Lord Reading further explains the position:—

"YOU SHOULD NOT INTERFERE WITH EXCHANGE."

"If you will bear with me for a moment I should like to refer to the question of the Reserve Bank; as questions have been asked about it, I will at once express my views. Here again the object of making the provision in the Report is to preserve the credit and stability of India. I did ask this in the Structure Sub-Committee and I will ask members who are not familiar with what happens in the world of finance.....to bear in mind that you cannot make alterations in exchange until you are in a position to make provision for them; and all that we are seeking is that during the period which must intervene before you set up a Reserve Bank—which in my opinion should be set up as speedily as possible—you should not interfere with exchange..... When once you have done that, of course it would be open, as I conceive it, to the Legislature to pass any bill that it chose with regard to the rate of exchange....."

From the above it will be seen that Lord Reading did not have any doubts about the possibility of the inauguration of a Reserve Bank, and that the safeguard was inserted to make certain that a Reserve Bank would be established in India.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY.

There was some discussion in the Minorities Sub-Committee and at the full conference in Committee, with regard to the position of the British commercial community resident in India. They demanded trading rights equal to those enjoyed by Indian-born subjects. Some delegates argued that this might not be possible in special cases, i.e., in some key-industries. After private discussion a draft was prepared which was ultimately accepted, the principle being "generally" agreed to. It was also agreed that an appropriate convention, based on reciprocity should be entered into for the purpose of regulating these rights. I would specially draw attention to the word "generally" which appears not to have been given the weight it deserves. It will also be noticed that these rights will be regulated when the convention is being framed.

RECRUITMENT OF SERVICES.

The Service Sub-Committee decided by a majority that the recruiting and controlling authority in the future should be the Government of India and the Provincial Gobernments. A minority which included the Conservative Party Delegates, were of opinion that the recruiting authority should continue to be the Secretary of State. It was forcibly pointed out that this would cut right across the path of the transfer of power and responsibility at the Centre, and would deprive the Central Government of the direct control over the Indian Civil and Police Services, which has been the cause of so much friction and agitation in the past.

The existing members of the services are to continue to enjoy the rights and safeguards which they have at present. Statutory Public Service Commissions are to be set up in every province and also for the Central Government, and all recruitment for the public services shall be made through such commissions. In the case of Indian Civil and Police services the majority were of opinion that some recruitment of Europeans should continue.

FRANCHISE PROVISIONS.

The Franchise Sub-Committee held that adult suffrage was the ultimate goal, but there was some difference of opinion as to how far we could go immediately in this direction. The majority of the Sub-Committee were of the opinion that 25 per cent of the total population should be enfranchised. It was decided that a Franchise Commission should be appointed with instructions to evolve a scheme to enfranchise upto 25 per cent of the population if that should, on a full investigation be found practicable and desirable. It is further provided that the rest of the adult population should be grouped together in primary groups of about 20 or in some other suitable manner for election of one representative member who would be entitled to vote in the Provincial Elections either in the same constituencies as the directly qualified voters or in separate constituencies to be found for them. It will be noticed that the whole adult population of India will get a direct or indirect vote. I could not bring myself to agree to these recommendations, but did suggest another scheme which I hope to have occasion to deal with in the future.—A. P.

—:o:—

WOMEN CHARGED FOR DISOBEYING MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

—:o:—

Picketing Excise Auctions At Belgaum.

—:o:—

BELGAUM, Feb. 12.

Further hearing was resumed today before Mr. Isani, First Class City Magistrate, Belgaum, of the case in which 18 women are charged under Section 145, I. P. C., for having defied on January 18, the District Magistrate's order promulgated on January 12 under Section 144, Cr. P. C. banning all processions in Belgaum for a week. The Magistrate has reserved judgment till the 17th instant.

PICKETERS ARRESTED.

While the annual excise auctions were taking place here to-day before Mr. Hiremath, District Collector, a number of Congressmen appeared on the scene and began to carry on picketing as a result of which about a dozen persons were arrested. Sales then proceeded peacefully. A. P.

PICKETERS FORCIBLY DISPERSED IN MADRAS

—:o:—

Prohibitory Order Extended.

MADRAS, Feb. 11.

Congress volunteers today resumed picketing of foreign cloth shops in George Town. They divided themselves into groups and started picketing in Godown Street, Rattan Bazar and Devaraja Mudali Street. Police armed with canes were on the scene and forcibly dispersed them. The Police Commissioner visited the scene in the afternoon.

The Congress Hospital is being run under the management of a Committee including Dr. U. Rama Rao.

Government has directed that the order issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under Section 144 Cr. P. Code prohibiting picketing in any place of business or other public place in Madras City shall remain in force for further three months from 13th February.—A. P.

PROHIBITION OF WHEAT IMPORT

—:o:—

Elders In Session At Delhi

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

The Council of State held an eighty-minutes sitting in which fifty questions were answered and a non-official resolution favouring direct election to the Council was withdrawn after an informing speech by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Member of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference.

"NOT FOR GOOD OF CULTIVATOR."

Answering Lala Jagadsingh Prasad Sir Frank Noyce stated that the total imports of wheat during the current fiscal year had been very small compared with the total Indian production and had been more than counterbalanced by exports of wheat amounting to 1,93,606 tons, and export of flour to 36,743 tons. Government considered that the prohibition of import of wheat or the imposition of a duty on imported wheat would have had no effect on internal prices of wheat and would not have assisted the cultivator. At best, it would have only helped Indian wheat to replace Australian wheat which but for it might continue to be imported. "Situation regarding imports is being carefully watched."

Mr. Emerson stated to the same member that the Government of India had no reason to suppose that action had not been taken on any complaint filed under the Sarda Act.

Mr. Abdulla Syed Hussain Imam moved a resolution reading: "This House does not favour indirect election for the Council of State and recommends the retention of the present electorate and increase of total number of members to 120 of whom 80 should be elected and 40 nominated."

WHY EXCEPT THE COUNCIL OF STATE?

Mr. Hussain Imam pointed out that all the Provincial Governments with the exception of one or two had recommended direct election and the Government of India had accepted indirect election merely out of deference to the Simon Commission. Popular and political bodies in India favoured direct election. When the elections to the Provincial Councils and the Assembly were to be all on direct basis why should it be otherwise for the Council of State?

Sir B. L. Mitter thought that it would not be profitable to discuss the question of the method of election to the Council of State without knowing what the form of the Upper House in the Federal Legislature would be which in its turn was dependent on the constitution and structure of the Lower House. The net result of Lord Sankey's Report was that this question was unsettled at the moment and required discussion between representatives of British India, Indian States and representatives of Parliament which was expected to take place before long.

TOO SOON TO TELL.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer informed the House that in the Sankey Committee he took the view that direct election to the Council of State or the Upper Federal House would be advantageous. But there were difficulties in the way of a complete solution. As the Law Member had pointed out it was impossible to decide the final composition of the Upper House before knowing the composition of the Lower House. Regarding the Lower House it was fairly unanimously conceded that it should be on direct election basis. If that were so there was a good deal to be said in favour of the Upper House being constituted on the basis of representation of various entities or units of the constitution, that is, while the Lower House might represent what was called the popular elements throughout the country the Upper House might represent the Governments of the States forming the whole constitution just as it obtained in every modern constitution in the world except the Balkan and Baltic States. Moreover the composition of the Provincial Legislatures which would act as a corrective to or supplementary of the attitude sought to be represented in the Federal Legislature should also be known. Thus it would be too soon to dogmatise on the questions contained in the resolution at present.

The mover withdrew the resolution.

On the motion of Sir Joseph Bhore the House agreed to elect three members to serve on the Standing Committee on Roads.

The Council adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

POSTAL HOLIDAY

Friday the 20th February 1931, will be a Post Office holiday on account of Ramzan Id.

All the Departments of the Bombay General Post Office, Thackersey House, Ballard Pier, and Town Sub-Officers will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sunday. The telegraph branches of the undermentioned combined ooffices will however remain open and work as usual.

1 Colaba, 2 Kalbadevi, 3 Masjid 4 Mazgaon, 5 Fort St. Booking Office, 6 Byculla, 7 Girgaon, 8 M. Hill, 9 Parel, 10 Dadar, 11 Dharavi, 12 Bandra, 13 Mahim, 14 Umarkhadi, 15 Mandvi, 16 Grant Road.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 12

100 Raghuvanshi Mill Muttra 157
100 G G Kesha & Co. Aurangabad 161
100 Do. Jalna 161
200 Do. Arvi 171
100 Toyomankwak Banusa 171
100 Do. Shegaon 171
49 Dawn Mill Hansi 161
101 Do. Kapadvanj 214
135 B. Karshundas Ujjain 157½
100 Bombay & Co. Veraval 170½
144 Do. Do. 173
200 Volkart Bros. Mahu 169
200 Rathi Bros. Dhulia 164½

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 11.

Cottonseed. Bombay ton.
Sellers Feb/March £4-17-6
Castorseed. Bombay ton.
Sellers February £11-17-6
Rapseed Toria ton.
Sellers Feb/Mar. £10-17-6

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 11.

Copper Braziers	£58-3/4 net
Yellow Metal	£45-3/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£10-3/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	£11
Tin, English Ingots	£119-1/2

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1931

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Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Tottori Maru	5973	17 Feb.	28 Feb.
Hakozaki ,,	10500	....	@24 Feb
Yamagata ,,	3807	21 Feb.	2 Mar.
Terukuni ,,	12000	....	3 Mar.
Mito ,,	7061	25 Feb.	1 Mar
xIyo ,,	5362	27 Feb.	13 Mar.
Hakusan ,,	10500	..	@24 Mar.
*Tokiwa ,,	6972	18 Mar.	31 Mar

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a)From Colombo .

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Kashima Maru	10000	19 Feb.	8 Mar.
Yasukuni ,,	12000	3 Mar.	20 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru	22000	4 March	10 Mar.
Tatsuta ,,	22000	18 Mar.	24 Mar.

*Subject to alteration without notice.

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Sales.

& CO.,

-30 P.M. (S.T.), f the OUT-S amounting to the HIND Y AND ME-TED. (In Vo- by the Con-aid Company Call of Rs. 3

from Messrs. o., the Vo- f the said and Metal bluntary Li-suance of dated the srs. CRAW- by Public IDAY), the 3-30 p.m. Rooms at ort, Bom- debts due to the Contribu- failed to per share ry Liqui- h Court 1927. aid out- cted at rs. & CO.

CO.

DAY, a.m. galow mbay and Bun- mo- ter- dites, nts, ger rni- ain or er es

SHIPPING NEWS
Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
Feb. 12.
Yselkerk, Kimerer, Hamburg.
Arabia, Ferrara, Genoa.
Luminetta, Lloyd, Belepapen.
Kawayo Maru, Yani, Bidi Bunder.

DEPARTURES.
Feb. 13.
Fukko Maru, Watanab, Kobe.
Tango Maru, Nehino, Kobe.
Wildenfels, Velden, Hamburg.
Arabia, Ferrara, Java.
Rehmani, Dek, Rangoon.
Dara, Wheeler, Calcutta.
Vasna, Hulls, Busreh.
Ellora, Forsyth, Mombassa.

LOADING.
Feb. 12.
Steamer Forthbank for New York.
Steamer Varsova for Busreh.
Steamer Warfield for London.
Steamer Comorin for London.
Steamer Khandalla for Durban.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Rawalpindi:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer Rawalpindi is expected to arrive here to-day at about (6 a.m.) from London, with the outward mails of the 29th ultimo, a general cargo and 136 passengers and hence she will sail on the same day at (11 a.m.) for China and Japan, with mails, a same bottom cargo and passengers.

S.S. Yselkerk:—The E. D. Sassoon Coy.'s steamer Yselkerk arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S.S. Arabia:—The M. Italiana steamer Arabia arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and hence she will sail to-day for Java, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Luminetta:—The B. S. O. S. & D. Coy.'s steamer Luminetta, arrived in harbour yesterday from Balikpapan, with a cargo of kerosin.

S.S. Fukko Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Fukko Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. Tango Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Tango Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Wildenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Wildenfels, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S.S. Vasna:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Vasna, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Ellora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s mail steamer Ellora, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Mombassa, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Rehmani:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Rehmani, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

S.S. Dara:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Dara, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.
THURSDAY, February 12.
1 Wildenfels, Karachi, 12-2, L Edwards Ltd.
2 Viceroy of India, London, 21-2, M M and Co.
3 Castalia, Karachi, 12-2, Grahams T Co.
4 Yselkirk, Karachi, 15-2, L Edwards Ltd.
5 Kassama, Malabar Coast, 14-2, J. Finlay & Co.
6 Nawab, Rangoon, 22-2, T Morrison & Co.
7 Clan Ogilvy, Antwerp, 18-2, L Edward Ltd.
8 Arabia, Java, 12-2, L T & M I.
9 Kenya, Karachi, 15-2, M M & Co.
11 Tango Maru, Kobe, 12-2, N Y Kaisha.
12 Borneo Maru Kobe 20-2 O. S, Kaisha.
13 Dumana, NF, M M & Co.
15 Aquileia, Genoa, 24-2, L T & M I.

VICTORIA DOCK.
1 Jalapalaka, Rangoon, 12-2, Scindia S N Co.
6 Vasna, Basrah, 13-2 M M & Co.
9 Nalgora, Colombo, 15-2, M M & Co.
10-11 Sydney Maru, Kobe, 18-2, M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
C-R Sophie Marie, Alleppy, 14-2, Merchant S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON
Kaiser-i-Hind 20-2-31 P and O S N Co.
Mooltan 27-2-31 P and O S N Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Tuscania, 2-5-31, G T Co.
City of Salford, 10-2-31, K N Co.
City of Calcutta, 10-2-31, K N Co.
Clan Macintosh, 17-2-31 J F Co.
FROM OSLO.
Formosa 10-2-31 L Edward Ltd.
Delhi, 14-2-31 G T Co.
Japan, 21-2-31, L Edward.

FROM NEW YORK.
City of Oran 27-2-31. F F Campbell & Co.
City of Durby, 8-2-31, F F Campbell Co.
City of Canton, 22-2-31 F F Compbell Co.
Wilscox, 3-2-31, L Edward Ltd.
Franconia, 9-2-31, Lourists.
Resolute, 10-2-31 Lourists.
Silverpire, 17-2-31, L Edward Ltd.
FROM TRIESTE.
Gange, 19-2-31, L T Co.
Hilda, 17-2-31 L T Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Kidderpore 24-2-31, P O S N Co.
Tottori Maru, 15-2-31, N Y Kaisha.
Yamagata Maru, 19-2-31, N Y Kaisha.
Sinyo Maru, 15-2-31, O S Kaisha.
Meiko Maru, 18-2-31 O S Kaisha.
Shunko Maru, 24-2-31 O S Kaisha.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Naldera, 27-2-31, P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Khandalla 14-2-31 M M and Co.
Karapara 28-2-31 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.
Viceroy of India, 21-2-31, P and O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Warfield N F M M and Co.
Kenya, NF, M M & Co.
FOR PELSIAN GULF.
Varsova, NF, M M & Co.
Barjora, NF, M M & Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Forthbank, NF, F F Campbell Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Clan Ogilvy, NF, L Edward Ltd.
FOR KOBE.
Mirzapore, 14-2-31, P and O S N Co.
Sydney Maru NF M M & Co.
Borneo Maru NF O S Kaisha.
FOR DURBAN.
Khandalla, NF, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nawab, NF, T M and Co.
Nalgora, NF, M M and Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Rezwani, NF, T M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON
Viceroy of India P and O S Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH
Warfield M M and Co
Kenya, M M & Co.
FOR NEW YARK.
Forthbank, F F Campbell Co.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Mirzapore, P and O S N Co.
Sydney Maru M M & Co.
Borneo Maru O S Kaisha.
FOR HAMBURG.
Clan Ogilvy, L Edward Ltd.
FOR BUSREH.
Varsova M M & Co.
Barjora, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nawab, T M and Co.
Nalgora, M M and Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Rahmani T M & Co.
Rizwani T M & Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Ellora M M and Co.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Feb. 13.

S.S. Viceroy of India for London:—23 cwts. mendi powder, A. M. Laham.

For Marseilles:—6,000 cwts. groundnut kernels, K. M. Nathoo.

S.S. Kasama for Liverpool:—300 bales cotton raw, Langley & Co.

For Antwerp:—2,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H. V. Oomerbhoy.

S.S. Clan Ogilvy for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton raw, H. Nensey & Co.; 660 bales cotton raw, B. Cursondas & Co.; 552 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.; 55 bales cotton fly, P. D. Vora & Co.; 255 bales hemp, M. Nissim; 2,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, K. M. Nathoo.

For Ghent:—100 bales cotton raw, B. Cursondas & Co.; 50 bales cotton fly, P. D. Vora & Co.

S.S. Warfield for Havre:—55 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, C. & Thackersey Ltd.

For Dunkirk:—440 bales cotton raw, Katak & Co.

For London:—2,000 cwts. linseed oil cakes, C. Bapubhai.

S.S. Aquillia for Genoa:—110 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.; 220 bales cotton raw, Italindia Cotton Co.; 5,000 cwts. linseed, K. Devchand & Co.

For Naples:—2,000 cwts. castor seed, Italindia Cotton Co.

S.S. Borneo Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

S.S. Mirzapore for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Shanghai:—2,000 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—400 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S.S. Rawalpindi for Kobe:—550 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—200 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Sydney Maru for Kobe:—2,000 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.; 2,000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 1,000 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 200 bales cotton raw, Birla Bros.

For Osaka:—1,000 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.; 200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Feb. 12.

S.S. Vasna from Busrah, Agents M. M. & Co.:—1,994 bags wheat; 8,998 bags dates; 267 bags beans; 57 bags mash, 25 bags almond kernals.

S.S. Barpeta from Busrah, Agents M. M. & Co.:—812 bags dates; 8,476 bags wheat; 58 bags lead; 500 bags marsh.

From Mohmerah:—23 b'dle attari.

From Bushire:—20 b'dle skins.

From B'Abbas:—77 bags raisin; 32 bags al. seeds; 48 bags castor seed; 20 bags pistas; 28 bags almonds; 40 bags attari.

From Muscat:—2,072 bags dates; 37 bags pomagranates.

From Charbar:—131 b'dle mats.

From Gwodar:—64 b'dle mats; 14 b'dle prawns.

S.S. Nawab from Samaarng, Agents T. M. & Co.:—6,522 bags sugar.

From Probolingo:—7,769 bags sugar.

From Sourbaya:—160 dms. alcohol; 39,794 bags sugar; 201 bags coffee; 30 bags betelnuts; 10 bags pepper; 1,291 bags molasses.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Feb. 11.

March	10.89
May	11.17
July	11.42
October	11.71
December	11.89

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Feb. 11.

March	10.91
May	11.16
Middling Spot	10.67

NEW YORK.
New York, Feb. 11.
New York 10-55 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).

March	10.86
May	11.12
July	11.37

New York Noon Call.

March	10.86
May	11.13
July	11.37

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Feb. 11.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	16,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 11.

	Opening	Closing
February		5.76
March	5.81	5.80
April		5.85
May	5.90	5.90
June		5.95
July	6.01	6.00
August		6.04
September		6.08
October		6.12
November		6.16
December		6.21
January		6.23
February		6.27
Middling Spot		5.91

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Feb. 11.

	Bales
Estimated Spot Sales	4,000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 11.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.56
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.76
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.96
Oomra Good	3.91
Oomra Fully Good	4.11
Oomra Fine	4.31
Bengal Good	3.76
Bengal Fully Good	3.91
Bengal Fine	4.06
Scinde Fully Good	3.91
Scinde Fine	4.06
Scinde Superfine	4.21

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 11.

March	8.92
May	9.00
July	9.14
September	9.30
October	9.36
November	9.43
January	9.57
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	8.45

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Feb. 11.

Demand Bills	485.97

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Feb. 11.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot	6-5/8

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Feb. 11.

Smoked Sheet Standard Rubber lb. Spot	4 Sellers

LONDON SILVER.
London, Feb. 11.
Silver. China bought. Indian Covering. Offerings small.

Spot	12-3/4
Forward	12-5/8

LONDON BAR GOLD.
Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-4-11-1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Feb. 11.

T T London on Berlin	20.44-1/2
T T London on Amsterdam	12.10-3/4
T T London on Brussels	34.86
T T London on Madrid	49.15
T T London on Milan	92.35
T T London on Berne	25.18
T T London on Paris	123.87
T T London on Prague	164.26

LINSEED.
London, Feb. 11.
Linseed Calcutta ton. Nominal.
Linseed Calcutta ton. Nominal.
Linseed La Plata C.I.F. ton. Sellers Feb/Mar. £8-13-9
Linseed Bombay ton. Nominal.

A Good Investment.

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"Sunday Chronicle"
Special Number

Notice To Agents And Advertisers.

The "Sunday Chronicle", dated March 22nd, 1931, will be issued as a special edition, in view of the forthcoming CONGRESS SESSION. It will be profusely illustrated and will contain several Original and Thought-provoking Articles by Eminent Contributors.

The Price will be only 4 As.
(POSTAGE EXTRA ONE ANNA).

Advertisers and Agents are requested to Book their Orders Early.

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1931.

WHAT HAPPENED AT BORSAD ON JANUARY 21.

—:o:—

Detailed Account Of Incidents

Mr. Purshottam M. Patel, a resident of Borsad describes below in great detail the incidents of January 21 at Borsad. His account will give the public an idea of the quality of the official Press Notes and will make it demand with greater insistence an inquiry through an independent Committee.

In the procession of Borsad Taluka ladies on 21-1-31 about 1,300 ladies from villages had taken part. They entered the town by eight different routes and lodged in different dharamsalas by the way of regular processions. Out of this number only about 125 had come from Baroda State villages. Others were all of Borsad Taluka living either in Mendarnas or in Gaekwari villages. Ladies from Bochasan and Anklav-Bodal centres came by train at 10-30 to Borsad and from other centres by motors. Excepting about 10 in number all of them belonged to high classes Patidars, Banias, Brahmins etc. Between 10-30 and 12-30 seven groups entered the town and lodged in the dharamsalas appointed for each of them. Ladies from Sunav were late by about 2 hours. This all passed in peace. The police appeared on the scene at about 12 numbering about 50 with sub-Inspector Gulmahammad and other subordinates. The ladies took rest for about 2 hours waiting for the order to form a big procession.

The policemen first forcibly caused the merchants to close their shops at once beating and abusing them. About a dozen of the shopkeepers were beaten in this process. Then some policemen—about 4 in number rushed into the public library, cleared it off beating some of the persons that were inside. These two sudden incidents changed the atmosphere and people began to think that there would be something untoward that day. Some policemen were in search of Bhaktiben Desai, some were posted in front of Dharamsalas and others paraded in the Bazaar, Lathi Chawk and Azad Maidan. No one was allowed to sit or stand on or about this road.

THE PROGRAMME.

The day's programme was to form a big procession out of all these different groups, march through the decided routes through town to lathi chawk under the leadership of Shrimati Bhaktiben Desai, hold a meeting there. Lectures were to be delivered and a resolution was to be passed against police behaviour towards Lilavatiben in police lock-up. Mr. Master, the Collector, had encamped in Government House and Dy. S. P. Mr. Billimoria was at the police lines. The day's operations were being carried out under the instructions and orders either oral or written of these two responsible heads of the District.

At about 1-30 in order to form a big procession at Azad Maidan, Ras centre ladies started from the place D under the leadership of Sakriben. The flag was in the hands of Kalavatiben. The procession was marching in lines each of 3 in number with national flag and a sign-board of the name of the centre in front. The procession entered the bazar and came upto 2/3 of it at the place K. They were stopped by the policemen and threatened to go back. The ladies declined to fall back or stop. With a whistle noise the policemen fell upon them, dispersed them with severe lathi blows, kicks, abuse and butt-end pushes. Saktiben and Kalavatiben after being beaten were arrested. Seven were severely beaten, one remained a swoon for about half an hour. Soon after this another procession started from Shrawak Dharamsala to Azad Maidan corner. The Secretary Mr. N. N. Patil was beaten severely and arrested five minutes before in Azad Maidan.

In the first two rows were Mulrajiben, Laxmi Jerajani, Madhumati D. Desai, Kashiben Patel, Laxmiben Mahatmaji, Padma and Lalita—all young enthusiastic girls of about 15 to 18. This whole procession was severely dealt with in Azad Maidan at the place K. Bhallalbhai, a volunteer who was guiding the procession was severely beaten. He with four other ladies was arrested and taken away. The flag and the sign-board were snatched away after beating their holders.

A third procession from C and B Dharamsalas started and intended to go to lathi chawk under the leadership of Gangaben Vaidya, Shantaben of Bhadran and Sonaben of Bodal and Dahiben of Anklav who had flags in their hands. They were stopped at place P. At a whistle the police began to beat them. Some were driven away and about 100 of them sat down on the ground. Gangaben Vaidya after being severely beaten was arrested and removed in a bleeding condition. Bhaktiben came to this place and was suddenly arrested. Vasumatiben was also arrested after being beaten. Maniben Patel was also arrested and removed. Some of those who remained behind were severely beaten. They remained in the cordon for about 2-1/2 hours.

THE OTHER PROCESSION.

Other two processions just after the start of the third one started from F and G one following the other. When they reached the place P they were stopped. The police tried to disperse them with lathis. Some sat down on the ground and after about half an hour the police played a trick to disperse them. They told the ladies that Bhaktiben and Gangaben had been released and they would show these two leaders if they followed them. After taking them to some distance towards Kachen the policemen suddenly retired. The ladies finding themselves that they were cheated, went to Gandhi Street.

Procession from H of Sunav ladies who had come 2 hours late started about 2-30 p.m. to go to lathi chawk via Azad Maidan. But on the way they were directed to Gandhi Street as other procession ladies were dispersed with lathis. Some of the dispersed ladies also were taken to Gandhi Street, some went to the station, some were in the houses of other sympathetic persons while the rest went to their homes on foot. When the police came to know that some ladies had gathered in Gandhi Street they rushed to that place but as the main doors of the Street were found closed retired after loitering outside for about an hour. Ras centre ladies after dispersal went to their Saraswalas Mandir D. But the policemen seeing them there rushed to the place at once, drove them away with threats and abuse and chased them upto about 700 feet towards Ras. Some ladies who were severely beaten had to undergo great pains in walking so far.

CORDONED.

Now the ladies at P were in the cordon. They could neither be cheated nor be scared away by threats, abuse and insults. Almost half of them were in a beaten condition. No water was allowed to them. They remained in that position for about 2-1/2 hours. On finding that the policemen failed to disperse these brave ladies Mr. Billimoria, a responsible police officer appeared on the scene at about 5 p.m. He tried to threaten and then to pursuade them in his usual language 'Bapa go home, why do you undergo so much pains'. He at last folded both his hands bowing them to disperse. He even offered them his motor to go home, water to drink in jest. The ladies bravely refused all his offerings. For four or five times he requested them to disperse and after a good deal of conversation some of them got up. But the others pulled them down. But as the beaten ladies required rest one by one they got up and retired to Dharamsala B and C. After this the policemen were withdrawn at about 5-30. Out of 13 total arrests in a beaten condition 4 were kept and others sent to the station in a motor though they were unable to walk and had pains all over their bodies. They insisted on being taken to the station and were motored to Bochasan directly. The volunteers understood their point so they hired the same motor for Bochasan which place they reached at about 7.

Cordoned ladies though dispersed did not rest satisfied without the programme being finished. They inquired about the other ladies and called them from Gandhi Street and other places. About 500 were gathered soon and a big procession was started. It passed through the streets and at about 6 came to lathi chawk and held a meeting, delivered lecture which was to be read by Bhaktiben and passed a resolution amongst loud cheers. All along four policemen were with this procession and in the meeting. After the termination of the meeting they went to the motor-place singing national songs about 3 furlongs off at 7-30 p.m. Their joys knew no bounds as they had finished at last the programme.

COMPOSITION OF PROCESSIONS

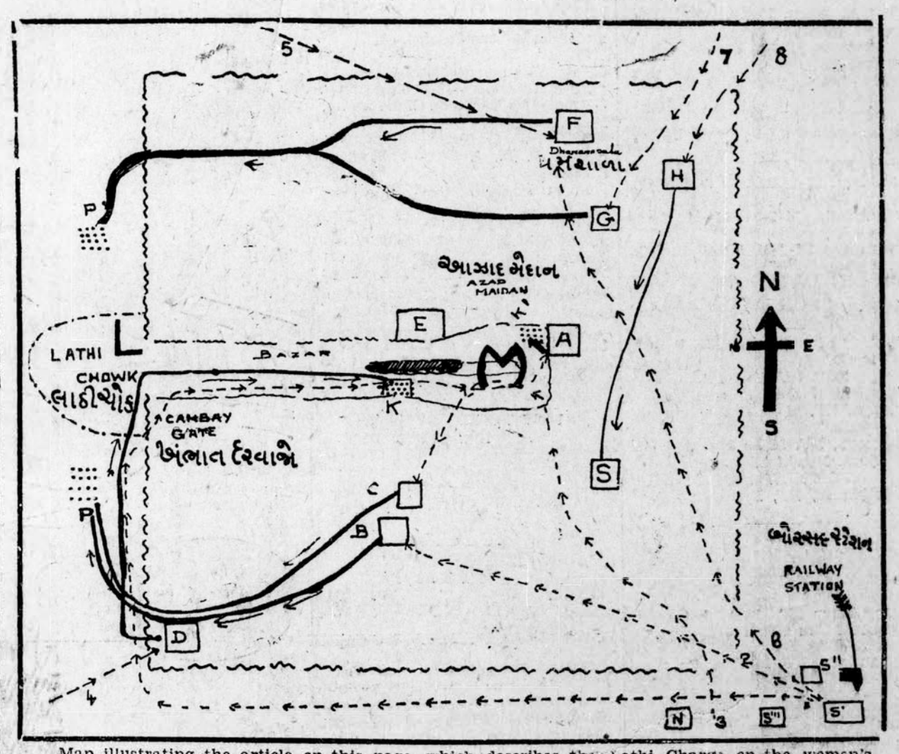
Name of centre.	No. of villages composed of.	Procession name and Dharamsala.	No. of ladies that participated in processions.	No. of injured.	Percentage of injured.
1 Ras	4	D	175	30	17
2 Bochasan	3	A	200	26	13
3 Vadadala	5	F	125	15	12
4 Dhundakuva	5	F	175	15	8.5
5 Anklav	7	B	375	75	20
6 Pimplav-Isnav	5	G	211	14	6.5
7 Sunav	1	H	50	—	—
8 Bhadran	1	C	45	12	26.6
	31		1356	187	14

WOMEN—INJURED.

	Injured.
1 Satyagraha Ashram Sisters	9
2 Patidar Ladies	175
3 Banias and Brahmins	2
4 Baralya	1
	187
5 Volunteers	8
6 Others	20
	215

OTHERS:—Shop-keepers, readers in the library and some on-lookers.

THE BORSAD LATHI CHARGE.



Map illustrating the article on this page, which describes the Lathi Charge on the women's processions at Borsad on January 21.

EXPLANATION OF BORSAD TOWN SKETCH

S. Railway Station.
A Shrawak Dharmshala where ladies from Bochasan centre lodged.
B Oswal Dharmsala where ladies from Anklav-Bodal centre had lodged.
C Oswal Dharamshala where ladies from Bhadran had lodged.
D Saraswalas Mandir where ladies from Ras centre had lodged.
E Public Library.
F Lavji Tola Dharamsala where ladies from Dhundakuva and Vadadala centres lodged.
G Porwad Dharamsala where ladies from Palaj, Pimplav, Isnav and Changa had lodged.
H Brahmins Dharamsala where ladies from Sunav had lodged.
M Azad Maidan.
L Lathi Chawk.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 Routes of eight different processions by which ladies from their respective centres entered the town and lodged.
Distance between Azad Maidan and Lathi Chawk is about 600 feet.
K K', P P' respective places where four processions were beaten after their start from their respective Dharamsalas
S''—Police station where Mr. Billimoria was.
S'''—Govt. Bungalow where Collector had encamped.
N—Motor-place whence the ladies motored to their homes after the procession was over at 7-30 p.m.
S—Gandhi Street.

INFLATED RATIO, A SETTLED FACT

—:o:—

Mr. Benn's Reply In Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Freeman asked whether His Majesty's Government intended to continue to maintain rupee at 1/6.

Mr. Benn replied: "Government regard the Rupee ratio question as settled in 1927, when the Indian Legislature passed the Currency Act whereby Rupee was rated at 1/6, gold. Government will use all means in their power to maintain this rate, in accordance with their statutory obligations. If Mr. Freeman refers to a future date, when constitutional changes outlined in the Federal Structure Sub-Committee's report would have been given effect to, I would refer him to relevant paragraph in the Premier's statement and paragraphs eighteen and twenty in the Federal Structure Committee's Report."

Paragraphs referred to in the Federal Structure Sub-Committee's Report relate to the necessity of maintaining India's credit, stability and Governor-Generals powers in this connection and special provisions securing for the Governor-General adequate control over monetary policy and currency, until Reserve Bank is established.—Reuter.

Madras Governor's Tour.

MADRAS, Feb. 12.

H. E. the Governor of Madras, accompanied by Lady Beatrix Stanley, Miss Stanley, Dowager Countess of Cawder, Hon. Andrew Campbell, as also Captains Craster and Sir Charles Buchanan, A. D. C.'s left this morning by special train on a tour of Agra and Delhi. The party will return to Madras on the morning of the 26th instant.—A. P.

KARNATAK WORKER ARRESTED.

—:o:—

For Refusing To Give His Name

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, Feb. 11.

Sjt. G. G. Karkhanis, popularly known as 'Kaka,' a prominent Congress worker of Karnatak, was arrested near Ankola under Section 109, Cri. P. C. for refusing to disclose his name when asked by the police.

He was sentenced to four months imprisonment during Salt Satyagraha at Ankola and later again was sentenced at Bijapur being the first "Dictator" of that district. He was recently released in consequence of the High Court revision.

MAHARASHTRA EDITOR ARRESTED

—:o:—

Under Section 124-A.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Feb. 12.

Mr. G. A. Ogale, Editor of the "Maharashtra" was arrested this morning under Section 124-A for sedition. It is understood that the arrest has been made in connection with an article appearing in the "Maharashtra" of January 15, under the caption of "Nokarshahi chya Asuri Hattache Bali" on the execution of the Sholapur accused on January 12.

—:o:—

BARODA STATE SUBJECTS' CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 12.

The next session of the Baroda State Subjects' Conference will be held on the 7th, 8th and 9th March at Kadi for considering the scheme of Federation for India.—A. P.

LORD LLOYD RUNS AMOK.

—:o:—

Tirade Against Responsibility.

"ABJECT ABDICATION TO INDIAN EXTREMISTS."

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Strong criticism of Government's policy in India was made by Baron Lloyd in his speech at Edinburgh. He said that Parliament, showing extreme patience and unfailing temper, met demand after demand by the extremists, until the Government weakly and wrongly overthrew the Simon Report. Baron Lloyd termed Government's assent to transfer of Parliament's control to the Indian Executive, responsible to Legislature as the greatest act of abject abdication in the history of the world. He asserted that the British people ought to have been consulted and declared that the New Constitution would not result in democracy, but in prejudiced and tyrannous oligarchy. All moral reform in India, social, hygienic, educational and administrative, would "vanish in the night and they would let the jungle in again."—Reuter.

CONDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITY IN THE CENTRE.

—:o:—

Lord Lothian Explains Liberal Attitude.

RUGBY, Feb. 11.

Lord Lothian, the head of the Liberal Members in the Parliamentary Delegation to the Indian Round Table Conference, last night said that central decision of the Conference was that so far as was practicable responsibility for Indian Government should in future rest on Indian shoulders. Owing, however, to the unprecedented complexity and the size of the Indian problem, the principle of full responsible government was conditional on two things, first, that constitution could be brought into being which was workable and stable in practice and which did justice to the Minorities and secondly, that during difficult period of transition, safeguards should be maintained in the hands of Great Britain to prevent breakdown in constitution.—B. O. W.

SPECULATIONS REGARDING "SACRIFICES"

—:o:—

Talk In The Lobby.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The lobby is buzzing with excitement as a result of Mr. Snowden's speech. There is much speculation as to who will make "sacrifices," in which connection it is suggested that reduction of salaries will be imposed on the whole Civil Service. Labour rank and file are alarmed at the possible effects of Lord Chancellor's statement on Employers, when men in several industries are arguing that reduction of wages is unjustifiable. It is generally estimated that Mr. Snowden has delivered a studied warning to his own back-benchers that some of their grandiose schemes of social services are impossible. There is little doubt that the speech will have serious repercussions in the Labour camp. Significance is attached to the fact that Sir Robert Horne and not Mr. Churchill, wound up the debate for the Conservatives. It is believed to indicate that following Churchill-Baldwin correspondence on the subject of India, Mr. Churchill has given way to Sir Robert Horne as the potential Conservative Chancellor.—Reuter.

UNIVERSITIES CLOSED.

—:o:—

Military Precautions In Madrid.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Madrid.—Troops have been ordered to stand by in barracks, as trouble is anticipated on the occasion of the anniversary to-day of the short-lived Republic of 1873. Extra police and civic guards have been brought to the capital and the Royal Palace is heavily guarded. The authorities have ordered the closing of Universities for one month, owing to revolutionary atmosphere.—Reuter.

CENSURE MOTION DEFEATED.

—:o:—

Snowden's Call For Sacrifice.

LABOUR CABINET TO GIVE THE LEAD.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The national position was so grave that drastic and disagreeable measures must be taken to maintain budget equilibrium and to facilitate industrial recovery. This declaration was made by Mr. Snowden in the House of Commons during the debate on the Conservative motion of censure, accusing the Government of unjustifiably increasing public expenditure.

SNOWDEN DEFENDS HIS POLICY

The Chancellor declared that expenditure which might be easy and tolerant in prosperous times becomes impossible, in a state of grave industrial depression, while increase of taxation at present would be the last straw.

Mr. Snowden said, it was no secret, that he would have heavy budget deficit at the end of this year. No budget in the world could stand such unexpected strain as was placed on the British Budget by the increase of unemployment during the past year. Expenditure had increased, revenue had declined and productive capacity had fallen off by 20 per cent. Nevertheless, British credit was higher to-day than during the past five years. Britain had suffered less than other great industrial countries through the industrial slump, but there was one vulnerable spot in our position due to the fact that we were the world's greatest financial centre, and other countries were watching us. Therefore, we must maintain our financial reputation. Britain's position was sounder than tha country in the wo required was an e the present crisis very great effort some temporary and in the gene bers of the Cabi to make their bution.

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Mr. Donald L Liberal amendm small independ recommend pr mate reduction diture.

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Left-winge that Mr. Sn at the roots which the L and represe tion of Lab

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